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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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DEFAMING THE DEAD.

The Kansas Ghoul Loose in the Senate,

HIS REFERENCE TO BRAVE GENERALS

Senator Ingalls's Bitter Attack on Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic Party—Answered by Blackburn.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special.]—This was a great day in the senate. At an early hour the galleries were crowded almost to suffocation, and the members of the house left their places and took seats upon the senate floor. It had been heralded for the past three days throughout the city, that Senator Ingalls would make the greatest speech of his life. He spoke upon the Grand Army pension bill, and principally in reply to the speech of Senator Vest, of Missouri, a few days ago, when that gentleman characterized the members of the Grand Army as a band of pirates and paupers whose only occupation it was to batter down the doors of the treasury, and help themselves to the surplus. It was the same old speech that Ingalls has so often delivered. It was filled with calumny, conceit and vituperation. Not content with arraigning the democratic party for maintaining a position which it believes is right, and advocating principles to the best interest of the government, Mr. Ingalls made a personal attack upon President Cleveland, and in the most vulgar manner used the expression that the "election of Grover Cleveland had made the nomination of any American citizen to the presidency respectable." When he had made this remark there was a general outburst heard in all parts of the galleries. The whole speech was a waving of the bloody shirt with all the power and vigor at the command of the Kansas senator. He laid great stress upon the speeches made by Mr. Henry W. Grady, one at the unveiling of the Hill statue in Atlanta, in May, 1886, and the other at the New England dinner in New York, in December of the same year.

Senator Ingalls could not understand the enthusiasm made in honor to the memory of Ben H. Hill, and took it for granted that it was on account of the fullness of the southern heart for memories dear. The south was still possessed of the same spirit of rebellion that it was from 1861 until the memorable day under the apple tree at Appomattox.

While Ingalls's speech lasted for over two hours, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, followed him in an address of about twenty minutes, which the "oldest inhabitant" says was the greatest speech ever delivered in the United States senate. Mr. Blackburn is nothing if not eloquent, and today he was in his prime. He came manfully to the defense of Mr. Grady, General Black, and all others whom Ingalls had assailed, and was willing to compare their bravery, honesty and loyalty with that of any republican senator upon the floor.

As sentence after sentence was uttered, cheer after cheer came thick and fast. He then took up the war record of the Kansas senator and in describing him as a judge advocate for the home guards, the illustrious General Hancock, McClellan, and Black were tracing their victories in trenches of blood, while Ingall himself was prosecuting Jayhawkers for robbing chicken roosts. Ingalls fairly wilted, withered and cringed under the powerful blows from the tall Kentuckian. It was short, quick and decisive and at the end of twenty minutes Mr. Blackburn was the hero of the hour and the victor of the day.

E. W. B.

INGALLS VENTS HIS SPLEEN,

A Bitter Attack on the South—Senator Blackburn's Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Merrill, from the finance committee, reported back favorably, and with an amendment, the house bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the latter bill, which was ordered printed.

Mr. Sawyer reported back adversely the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis. Placed on the calendar.

A minority report was presented by Mr. Gibson, on behalf of himself, Ransom, Coke and Kenna.

Mr. Harris gave notice, that so soon as the bill was printed he should ask for its consideration.

Mr. Aldrich called up the report made by him some weeks ago from the committee on rules, to amend the rules. The first amendment was in regard to petitions, and it was agreed to without discussion. The rule now reads:

"Every petition and memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist, and shall have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents; and shall be presented and referred without debate."

The next amendment was one that requires the appropriations committee to consider bills, at least five days before reporting them. This was laid over.

The rule as to executive sessions was modified without discussion, so as to read:

"When a treaty shall be laid before the senate for ratification, it shall be read the first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order except to refer to the committee to print it in confidence for the use of the senate; to remove the injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open executive session."

The senate, at 2 p. m., took up the "pension bill" question, still being on the amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to insert the words, "From the infirmities of age." After brief speeches by Messrs. Berry, Manderson, Sherman, Teller and Beck, Mr. Ingalls, presiding officer, having called Mr. Platt to the chair, proceeded to address the senate, the galleries being crowded to their full capacity. He said that considerations of decorum and propriety (perhaps excessive and overstrained) had deterred him from participation thus far in the debates of the senate. He had, therefore, been surprised, one day last week, on returning to the chamber, after a very brief absence, to learn that the senator from Missouri—Mr. Vest—had referred to him, not complimentary, in a debate in which he had taken no part, intimating that the people of the District of Columbia were incapable of disinterested patriotism, and that the veterans of the republic were a mob of sordid plunderers. As to himself, he would say that the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland had made the nomination of any American citizen to the presidency respectable. There was no man so ignorant or mean that he might not aspire to the nomination to the presidency—by the democratic party. [Laughter and applause.] He regretted that the senator from Missouri was not in his seat today. He should not imitate that senator's bad example, and would confine himself, so far as he was concerned, to that senator's autobiography.

That senator was born in a state that had not seceded—the state of Kentucky—and had represented in the confederate congress the state of Missouri—a state which had not seceded. It would be gratifying for a historian to find out how he had been admitted to represent a state which had never seceded. But that was a matter of ancient history. The senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) had also referred sneeringly to the super-loyalty of soldiers of the union. He did not challenge the honor or courage of these senators in their devotion to the south, and to the southern confederacy. They could not be suspected of insincerity. They had gone into the confederacy because they wanted to go; because they believed that slavery was better than freedom, and secession better than union. It was curious that confederates from union states were a little more pronounced and a little more aggressive, and a little more violent in their denunciations of the north than confederates from states that had seceded. He did not know where the senator from Missouri had got the figures from which he stated that but 8,000 of Lee's army had surrendered at Appomattox. If that senator had plucked a few of the plumes from the dazzling tail of his emigration and had stuck them into the wings of his judgment he would have flown a more accurate flight. Instead of 8,000 men with muskets, who were in the final crash and collision of the war, there had been 73,911 men. The senator's mathematics were certainly giddy. But one parallel was to be found to the extraordinary inaccuracy of that statement, and that was the same senator's statement that of 2,300,000 soldiers of the union army, more than one-half had applied for pensions. Such speeches as these of the senators from Missouri and Kentucky were intended to catch the confederate vote, and they would catch it. They were "center shots," striking the bull's eye every time and "ringing the bell." [Applause, vigorously suppressed by the chair.] He wanted senators on the democratic side of the chamber to understand that their disguise for opposing the pension bills was so exceedingly thin that nobody was deceived by it. It was not a question of cost. The south did not love the union army, neither did the democratic party.

Mr. Morgan reminded Mr. Ingalls that the democratic party had nominated and sustained a federal officer (General Hancock) for the presidency.

"Yes," said Mr. Ingalls, "it did support General Hancock and it also supported Horace Greeley, in attempting to fool the north. It also nominated and supported that other ally of the confederacy, George B. McClellan. Such pretensions are altogether too diaphanous. They require to have the drapery removed for inspection. [Applause.]

Mr. Ingalls declared that the movement for pensions was not going to stop until arrears of pensions were paid; until limitations were removed; until every pensioner was paid from the day of his disability; or, in case of a survivor, from the day of the soldier's death and until every surviving soldier of the union army was placed on the pension roll for service only. That was, he said, when it was going to stop; and if the other side did not like it, they might make the most of it.

In 1886 there was in Atlanta a grand historical occasion, when a statue to the memory of an honored senator was to be unveiled—a man whom he (Ingalls) honored and respected—and on that occasion the ex-president of the confederacy was invited to be present. Men flocked to that city as they go to a banquet, and the city was filled with confederate emblems to make a confederate holiday. Mr. Ingalls quoted from the speech of Mr. Grady at the unveiling of the Hill statue at Atlanta, in which Jefferson Davis was spoken of as one whose "gray hairs were crowned with deathless love," and as one who, "though an outcast from the privileges of this great government, is the uncrowned king of our people." He did not propose to rehearse the reply of Mr. Davis, except to quote one sentence, in which he referred to Senator Hill as having "mashed the miserable yankee," (meaning, he supposed, their friend now in Florence). He spoke of the same orator (Mr. Grady) having gone to New York and New England soon afterwards and made speeches there, pouring out his "treacle, cold cream and honey, and maple syrup all over the north." "When," he asked, "was that orator sincere? Where did he speak the sentiment, feeling and conscience of the southern people? Was it when he delivered that oration in Atlanta on May 1, 1886, or was it when he spilled oil and wine over all the American people of the north?"

Coming back to the opposition of southern senators to pension bills, he said he did not blame them for it. He often wondered how he would have acted if the relations had been reversed and if the federal government had been overthrown. He did not believe he would have been comforted in voting pensions to confederate soldiers. He believed he should have been a conspirator against the confederacy to the end of his days. But he should have regarded it as the climax of effrontery; as the very apex and summit of hardihood and audacity—he would not say of pusillanimity and dishonor—if, after he had accepted pardon and had had his disabilities removed, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the successful southern confederacy, he had denounced, day after day, the efforts which these confederates made to reward their own soldiers, and if he haggled about the price which the conquering country should have seen fit to bestow on the men by whose arms it had conquered.

He did not think that the north was at all deluded by the pretensions of senators of the other side. It was a little singular that in all the years which had elapsed since the war there never had come from one of the states that had been in the rebellion (so far as he knew) a union soldier as a representative in either branch of congres, elected by democratic votes. The democratic party in these states never had blundered at sending to congress or electing as governor a man who had not served in the confederacy in some capacity. That had been the supreme test. When he looked over the rolls of the senate and of the house and reflected how few of those who had served in the union army were found in the councils of the nation, he was not surprised at witnessing such demonstrations as were witnessed when pension bills were up for action. Criticising the statement of Mr. Vest of the $1,883,000,000 paid out in pensions, $290,000,000 had been contributed by the south, he declared such a statement was a "glittering generality." He doubted whether the south had actually contributed $290,000 instead of $290,000,000. But even if the south had paid $290,000,000, it was very lucky it did not have to pay the whole of the pensions. Instead of grumbling and complaining that it had paid $290,000,000 it ought to be thankful that it did not have to pay all the bill, as France had to do after the Franco-Prussian war. [Very general applause on the floor and galleries.]

Mr. Blackburn rose to reply and said (after the confusion succeeding Mr. Ingalls's speech had subsided) that he was at a loss to account for the course of the senator from Kansas in dragging him into the tirade in which he just indulged. He was sure that he (Blackburn) had never boasted his identification with the military service and had never referred to the fact of his having been a confederate soldier. Unlike the senator from Kansas, he (Blackburn) thought his military service too modest and too humble to prove a subject of interest to the galleries. He did not need to be told by that senator that Kentucky had always been loyal. That senator knew that he (Blackburn) represented a constituency which had sent three men into the union army for one man that Kansas sent, and it was not without pride that he recalled the fact that of the thirty-odd states then in the union, Kentucky was the only state which had, without a draft supplied more than her quota of men to both sides during the struggle. Why the senator from Kansas should have traveled out of his way to make an onslought upon him he didn't know. He didn't know that he (Blackburn) was the necessary connecting link with the senator's acceptance of the presidential nomination. The senator from Kansas doubtless did know that illness in the family of the senator from Missouri had taken him a long distance from the city and that he was to be absent for some time on that account. He did not intend to be involved in a controversy with the senator from Kansas but he protested against the lack of fairness evinced by tha senator when he undertook to deal in such fashion with men who had simply stated facts and submitted data for the consideration of the senate on the pending bill.

What connection, he asked, had a speech made at Atlanta, or the speech made at Brooklyn or New York, by a gentleman who had never been a member of either house of congress, with the pending bill? When the senator from Kansas undertook to speak of the chief executive of the country in the terms he had seen fit to employ, and which, he took it, were deliberately prepared and conned, he (Ingalls) certainly could not take issue with him (Blackburn), if he concluded that it was not entitled to a response or reply in the presence of so august and distinguished a body as the senate of the United States. What cause of grievance the senator had that warranted him in applying language to the chief magistrate which would not be permissible on the hustings, (he would not say that it would be disgraceful, even to be employed by fishwomen) he did not know. But when that senator undertook to denounce the chief executive of the United States after such fashion as to deliberately declare that no man afflicted with ignorance so profound, with obscurity so gross, should consider himself as unfit to become the president's successor, it did seem to him (Blackburn) that the dignity of the senate chamber refused permission to respond. He was not here to defend the president from such unwarranted attacks. He knew but one sin which the president had committed in the eyes of the senator from Kansas that might be an unpardonable sin. It was that having defeated the senator's party at the polls, he had given to the American people for three years past so efficient, so honest, so clear-handed an administration as to doom the last of republican aspirations to disaster. [Applause on the democratic side and in the galleries.]

But the senator from Kansas had even gone farther and done worse in his intemperate zeal. He had not spared the sanctity of the government in his frantic efforts to stir up prejudices between sections already reunited. He had dragged up for abuse and villification before the American senate such men as had furnished, with their unblemished swords, the brightest pages of American history. McClelland and Hancock were to be denounced in the senate chamber as allies of the confederates. Would it not have been in better taste (at least more creditable to the courage and candor of the senator) if he had made such a charge before both of these men were buried.

Mr. Ingalls (from his seat)—I did often. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Blackburn—Then so much the worse for the senator from Kansas. What warrant or ground had he for that except that they were both different from himself—at least in political faith, if (may we not hope also) in many other regards? Hancock an ally of confederates! Was he so regarded and believed when, weltering in his blood on Cemetery heights, he refused to be removed from the field and persisted in giving the orders which checked the last advance of Longstreet's irresistible battalions? Was it this man, who was honored by the American people, whether republicans or democrats, up to the very date when he had accepted the nomination of the democratic party, who was to be spoken of as an ally of the confederates?

The senator from Kansas complains of the senator from Missouri, and says that he rests his complaint upon the senator's autobiography. I believe it is generally assumed that the gentleman writes that bit of interesting history for himself. In looking over the short but conspicuously brilliant autobiography of the senator from Kansas, I find that he was not in the army in 1861. He certainly was not in the army in 1862, because he said he was in the state senate of Kansas in that year. But he was in the army from 1863 to 1865, and in what capacity? One who had sat and listened to the senator might suppose that he was controlling the great army operating in the west, if not in the east also. I saw the bronzed and weather-beaten commander of the American army—alluding to General Sheridan—who had occupied a seat on the floor during Mr. Ingall's speech, sit here in this chamber and blush in modesty at the humble part which he found he had played in the war of the rebellion, in comparison with that of the senator from Kansas. What was that senator's occupation in a military capacity? He was judge-advocate of the Kansas volunteers. [Laughter.]

While General Black, commissioner of pensions, was bleeding on the Kansas frontier; while McClellan was commanding the army at Petersburg; while Hancock was weltering in his blood on Cemetery heights, at Gettysburg, the senator from Kansas, always behind the rear of the army, was prosecuting Kansas jayhawkers for rifling hen roosts. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Now what are you to think of the argument of a senator who will leave his seat as presiding officer and come to the floor in illustration of partisan zeal which (I am glad to say) I have never seen equalled, attacking all decent people from the president of the United States down—civlian as well as military men, and letting no object escape the venom of his tongue? One would say that he was a cynic, dispising mankind, perhaps because he had a suspicion that mankind is not enamored of him. But neither the president, nor soldier, living or dead, confederate or federal, except he accords with him in political convictions, is safe from his unjust and unfounded attacks. I do not want to be put in the position of an opponent or enemy of pensioning honest federal soldiers. I have never opposed pensioning men who have served in the union army and were incapacitated from supporting themselves either by disease or wounds, and I do not know a confederate who has done so. The senator tells us in that haste with which he rushed to conclusions that no democratic constituency in the south had ever elected a union soldier to either house of congress. I do not know that it is material to answer that assertion, but there is not an atom of foundation in fact for the statement. The state of Texas sent to congress term after term a distinguished union soldier in the person of Governor Hancock. The state of Arkansas sent in recent years from a democratic constituency a union soldier to represent her in the other house of congress.

I would like to know if the late Governor Walker was not a union soldier and an honored representative in the other branch of congress from an overwhelming democratic district in the old dominion. Did not the senator from Kansas remember that within the last six years (and for six years) the state of Kentucky kept continuously in the other house of congress a distinguished federal general during the war (alluding to Wolford) who was shot out of his saddle more than half a dozen times, and who always came there as a candidate of the democratic party, elected from a democratic district?

'I do not care to follow the senator—time forbids it—through all the inaccuracies of his utterances. Party man as I am; partisan as I confess myself to be, I do sincerely trust that I may never find my term of public service prolonged to that day, nor my life extended to that hour, when, without warrant, without facts to support it, without truth at my back, I will turn deliberately to traduce the dead, who, while living, were honored by all honorable men [loud applause which the presiding officer again checked.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Blackburn's speech, discussion on Mr. Wilson's amendment was resumed, but after a half hour, it was agreed, by unanimous consent, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, that the pension bill should be taken up tomorrow as unfinished business, and that debate upon it should be under five minute rule, and that the vote upon the pending amendment to the bill should be taken before the close of tomorrow's session.

The senate adjourned.

A Cyclone in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—A special from Opelousas says a cyclone passed over the southwestern part of that parish Sunday afternoon. Dwellings were blown to pieces. Chapman Guidey and his son, each had an arm broken. The youngest son of Valentine Lavergins was killed. Three brothers, who were keeping a store, lost their house, and their goods were scattered for miles. All members of the family of Louis Bourgeois were injured. About a dozen dwellings and as many more outbuildings were demolished, and in every case the inmates were injured, and household effects destroyed. The path of the storm was three hundred yards wide.

Honor to Mr. Grady.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 6.—[Special.]—Mr. H. W. Grady has been elected annual orator by the literary societies of the Washington and Lee university. The trustees, faculty and students have written to Mr. Grady urging him to accept.

BOUTELLE BATTERED.

The Sensational Scenes Witnessed in the Lower House.

DAVIDSON ENTITLED TO HIS SEAT

Dissatisfaction With the Details of the Tariff Bill—Tammany Demands Pearson's Scalp.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special.]—The result in the McDuffie-Davidson contested election case, which gave the sitting member 144 votes, while 122 were cast for the contestant, is highly satisfactory to the democrats, and naturaly much to the discontent and chagrin of the republicans. The vote was a strict party division, with the exception of John Baker, of Illinois, the successor of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Allen, of Michigan, who voted with the democrats. Though the yea and nay vote was taken upon the minority report, which was to the effect that the contestant, McDuffie was elected and should be given the seat, neither Baker nor Allen believed that either of them were elected. While it was not the intention of the democrats to urge the bloody shirt into the discussion of the case, it was forced upon them by Houk, of Tennessee, who flaunted that ensanguine garment high in the air, until it almost wrapped its folds about the Godess of Liberty crowning the capitol.

Among the exciting and dramatic scenes during the day was the almost personal encounter between Colonel O'Farrall, of Virginia, and the blood-thirsty Boutelle, of Maine. The latter had referred to the confederacy, and in a boasting manner taunted the Virginian about the defeat of the southern army. Colonel O'Farrall replied by saying that any person who boastingly referred to the downfall of a defeated foe was not a man, and could only be classed in the category of a coward. This made the man from Maine wince, who retorted by saying that he was not a coward, and made an attempt as if to leave his place and cross the aisle to attack the Virginian. The latter, however, stood still, and with outstretched arm dared Boutelle to come near him. At this point cheer after cheer went up from the house and galleries, and the bounding Boutelle sulked and quickly hid himself in the cloak room, whither he had gone followed by the grins and hisses from the crowded galleries.

By this time the excitement was running high, and upon both sides of the house blood was up to fever heat. Judge Moore, of Texas, then proceeded with a speech for about one hour, in which he painted the republican party over with its past history in the south, together with the method pursued by that party in the south in the days of reconstruction. Judge Moore's speech was both argumentative and convincing, and was recieved with prolonged and continued cheers. The case was closed by Judge Crisp, chairman of the committee. The judge was never in better condition, and the speech he delivered was one that will long be remembered. A more scathing and complete review of the republican party was never before given to congress. Like Judge Moore, he assigned the natural reasons why the negroes had left the republican party, and had become democrats. At times he grew eloquent in describing the way in which the republican party had imposed upon the credulity of the black man, and had attempted to make him believe that in the case of the election of a democratic president the black race would be placed back into bondage.

TAMMANY ON HAND.

Quite a delegation of Tammany men have been here recently to see the president, and it is stated that he has concluded to make a change in the New York postoffice, and Mr. Pearson will go out. His successor, it is said, will be chosen from the ranks of Tammany. The reports concur that Tammany men urged upon the president very strongly that the administration could expect no support from Tammany hall unless the change was made.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Democratic representatives from all parts of the country have commenced receiving letters protesting against various provisions of the recent tariff bill, and indications are that the representatives of the manufacturing and other industries, will demand to be heard on the measure before it is reported to the house. Some of the New England manufacturers of cotton yarns have written, protesting vigorously against the changes in the cotton schedule. The Mills bill imposes a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on all yarns valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, and only 40 per cent ad valorem on yarns worth more than 40 cents per pound, including the finest that can be made. One of the letters says: "It is simply impossible for us to compete at the present time under the present duties. We have been obliged to give up the fine yarn market after a trial of four or five years. We have lost the trade which belongs to America, and it has gone to our competitors. Of course at the time we were reduced in 1883, it was thought that the American mill could accommodate itself to the situation. That has been impossible for us to do, as our labor has received more pay than less, and our materials have advanced, and in order for us to compete on the schedule, as now changed by Mr. Mills on fine yarns, it would be necessary for us to reduce wages at least one-third."

The Georgia cotton manufacturers will, perhaps, find cause to complain of the bill, and will probably complain, as it will destroy their prospects of making finer cotton yarns than they now turn out. But there is no possible chance of the bill passing in its present shape, and when it is sufficiently modified for passage, the cotton schedule will be properly arranged.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue bill, which was made public today by the ways and means committee, and which proposes to reduce the income of the government about $25,000,000 on revenue taxation, is not received with that favor which was anticipated by the committee. The fact that it does not remove the tax from any whiskies, and especially that of fruit brandies, has produced an outburst of indignation from the representatives of Virginia and North Carolina. The present delegation in congress from two states were elected chiefly upon that issue, and they claim now that, unless that portion of the law is repealed, there is no power on earth which can hold the two old states into the democratic line.

Mr. Randall and his followers are also displeased, and believe that the bill should be made more sweeping in its provisions and thus bring about a greater reduction of the internal revenue tax. From present indications there is hardly a probability of the measure becoming a law in its present shape.

The Georgia delegation claim as yet not to have read the bill, and withhold an expression of opinion until they have familiarized themselves with the measure by a thorough perusal of its contents, which they hope to have done by tomorrow. It is safe to say one or two members will not be satisfied with the bill in its present shape, although it will suit the majority of them.

NEVINS MUST GO.

Richard Nevins, Jr., of Pittsburg, brother-in-law of young Jim Blaine, is to be removed from the office of superintendent of construction of the Pittsburg public buildings. He is charged with being too much of a dude, and not giving sufficient attention to business. He was appointed by ex-Secretary Manning, but as a democratic quantity he has been voted a failure. The power that makes the brother-in-law go is Mr. Scott, of Erie.

E. W. B.

IT'S DAVIDSON'S SEAT.

A Lively Discussion in the House—End of the Alabama Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the house, the speaker pro tem. announced the appointment of Mr. Mason, of Illinois, upon the committee on claims.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, introduced a bill prohibiting the use of likenesses, portraits or representations of females for advertising purposes without consent in writing. Referred.

The house then resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie against Davidson.

After brief arguments by Messrs. Lymn, of Iowa, and Johnston, of Indiana, in favor of the claim of contestant, Mr. O'Farrall, of Virginia, took the floor in support of the majority report. He ridiculed what he called the claims of the republican party that the negro vote of the south was invariably cast for the nominees of that party. That had been true in years gone by when the negroes of the south had been under the domination of carpet-baggers who had convinced them that if the democratic party came into power they would be relegated to slavery. The negroes had learned that their emancipation was not the action of the republican party, but had been a war measure. They had learned that there had been as many democrats as republicans in the union army and that brave democrats, like Hancock and Thomas, had been general officers in that army. In 1884 the man of destiny had arisen, one who knew no section, but took into his big national heart all sections and extended the ægis of his protection over north and south; over white and colored, without discrimination. This man had been called to preside over the country and make it a union, not only of lakes and lands, but of hearts and hands. That year would be enshrined in the history of the country as the year when the embers of civil strife had been extinguished around national firesides, and the union righted by a policy of equal rights to all fraternal feeling and brotherly love. The democratic administration had stamped as false the charges made by republican leaders in the south that the democrats would deprive the negroes of their rights and liberty. But the republican party, hanging on with characteristic pertinacity, had determined not to lose its grasp upon the colored men. It sought to hold them through their churches and societies, and when a brother showed a disposition to vote the democratic ticket he was threatened with expulsion from the church and punishment by the society. If he wished to vote the democratic ticket he had to resort to deception, but it was deception in the interest of law and order and a free ballot. If it were not for the system of bulldozing by their preachers and leaders, the republican party would not have enough colored voters in the south to furnish pall bearers at the approaching funeral of that party in 1888. [Applause and laughter on the democratic side.]

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, inquired whether he should deduce from the remark that the more a colored man knew down south the less inclined he was to vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. O'Ferrall replied that no such deduction could be made. The more a colored man knew the more inclined he was to vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. Allen suggested that preachers knew more than laymen, and that they advised their people to vote the republican ticket.

Mr. O'Ferrall replied that the gentleman did not understand the condition of affairs down south, and all the leaders the colored people had there—white or colored—were office seekers, and that was why they were republicans. They overawed the colored people. If freedom meant liberty of thought, of action and of opinion, the colored men of the south were as abject slaves to the preachers as they had been the day when Lincoln, with hesitating hand, signed the emancipation proclamation. If freedom meant the full rights of citizenship, then the colored men of the south, by the domination of members of their race, had been deprived of the sweets of freedom. It was time that the democratic party should take a stand and sustain, support and uphold the colored men in their right to vote as they pleased. [Applause.]

There was a colored man in the employ of the house whose house had been burned down of men of his own race because he voted the by democratic ticket in Virginia.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, inquired where the gentleman learned that Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation with hesitation.

Mr. O'Ferrall replied that he learned it from history. There was a painting on the walls of the capitol, the propriety of hanging which had been questioned by some. He was glad i was here to perpetuate the historical event and scene. He referred to the painting of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by that good man whose tragic death had been a terrible calamity to the whole country. The deep thought that there rested upon his features; anxiety on his brow; and unsmooth hair, told that a fire was burning with fervent glow within his brain while the pen in his hand was hesitating to sign the immortality of Lincoln.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine—Does the gentleman pretend to say that Lincoln, as portrayed at that crucial period of his career, when engaged in performing the grandest duty, was hesitating? I tell the gentleman that he was unfortunately situated to know the history of his country at that time.

Mr. O'Ferrall—Such language as that, coming from that gentleman who never loses an opportunity to use it, is not the language of a brave man. I have always been taught it was cowardly to kick and cuff a fallen foe. They are cowards only that do it; not brave men. [Applause from democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle—Allow me to say—

Mr. O'Ferrall—I do not yield. You can take your own time.

Mr. Boutelle—I will take my own time.

Mr. O'Ferrall—And I will take my time after you.

Mr. Boutelle—That is the bravery to which you allude. [Applause on the republican side.]

Mr. O'Ferrall—Well, sir, it is the right kind of bravery; you may bet your bottom dollar on that.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, twitted Mr. O'Ferrall upon the fact that notwithstanding his assertion that southern negroes voted the democratic ticket, the democratic majority in Virginia had dwindled until it had almost ceased to exist, and of the Virginia delegation in the house, a majority are republicans.

After further debate by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in favor of the minority report, and by Messrs. Moore, of Texas, Jones, of Alabama, and Wheeler, of Alabama, in favor of the claims of the sitting member, the discussion was closed by Mr. Crisp, who trenched upon the question of the negro vote and declared that in the south the vote was being cast for the nominees of the democratic party. But for the miserable carpet-baggers who went south to prey upon the poverty-stricken people, there would never have baen any division between the people of the south and their former slaves. But the colored people now knew that their interests were the same as those of the white people among whom they lived, and they would no longer be misled by the threats of the republican leaders.

The minority resolution declaring McDuffie entitled to a seat was rejected—yeas 122, nays 144—and the majority resolution declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat was adopted without division.

The house adjourned.

Chasing a Criminal.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The sheriff of Orangeburg county is hunting Lewis Lowe, charged with the murder of a man named Fox. The two quarreled at a country frolic a few nights ago, when Lowe struck Fox on the head with a stick, felling him to the ground, and inflicting a wound from which he has since died. Lowe has fled. Both parties are white.

HE DREW ON SIGHT.

The Daring Exploit of a Bank Robber.

GRABS A PILE OF MONEY AND RUNS

In the Chase After Him Two Men Are Fatally Shot—Being Pressed, the Villain Commits Suicide.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 6.—About 11 o'clock this morning a masked man, named Kimball, entered the Bradford national bank with a revolver in his hand, and when midway between the paying teller's and discount clerk's desk, nimbly jumped over the high glass partition and made a grab for the money on the cashier's desk. The suddenness of the affair paralyzed the clerks, but Cashier Tomlinson rushed from his private office and seized the robber. As he did so he received a ball from the revolver in the hands of the villain, over his left hip, going clean through him and coming out of the right. He dropped and the robber escaped at the front door with the money and ran down a side street. The report of the revolver attracted a crowd and a number of citizens started in pursuit and Kimball ran some distance, when he turned on his pursuers and shot A. L. Bleich, a butcher, in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. He then placed the revolver to his own head and fired. The ball entered at the temple and killed him instantly. The stolen money was found in an inside pocket of a rubber coat, which he wore. Tomlinson and Bleich are fatally hurt and can live but a few hours. Kimball was about twenty-eight years old and was formerly an employe of a producing firm. He was recently injured on the Erie road, near Stamburg, in an accident, from which he is said to have received several hundred dollars damages, since which time he has been here drinking heavily. He was formerly a real estate agent in Garden City, Kansas, where his wife died, leaving two girls. The whole city is greatly excited over the tragic affair. Tomlinson has a wife and child and is held in great esteem.

PACKED IN A BARREL.

The Dead and Mutilated Body of a Negro Woman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6.—[Special.]—A sensational find, twenty-one miles, by the river, below Nashville, has created an intense excitement here, as well as in that neighborhood, and the particulars promise to rival the noted Frank Arnold case of two years ago. The news was brought to town this afternoon by citizens of the twelfth district, among them Justice W. E. Watkins, who held the inquest, who came to report the case to the authorities.

It appears that P. L. Given, a blacksmith, living near Watkins's landing, was searching under the drift in the river for the body of little Blount McAlister, who was drowned some time ago, when his drag-hook brought to the surface an ordinary flour barrel, the head of which was covered with a burlap sack. On tearing away the sack, Givens found that it contained the headless body of a colored woman. The contents of the barrel were empied out, and the body not only proved headless, but both legs and the left arm had been severed, and were missing. From appearences it is believed that the head had been cut off with a dull ax or other instrument. The stump was ragged, and long shreds of flesh hung from the neck. The stumps of the arm and legs bore evidence of having been severed with the same instrument. The right arm, which was still intact, had a cut about six inches long, between the shoulder and elbow. A similar gash was on the forearm, and the palm of the hand was cut open. There was also a severe stab on the body under the right shoulder. Another cut about eight inches in length, penetrating the hollow, was found in the right side, just under the ribs.

Mr. Givens notified Justice W. E. Watkins of his find, and that gentleman impaneled a jury. After viewing the remains, and examining Mr. Givens, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect, that the woman, unknown to them, came to her death from some unknown cause. Her remains were buried near by. The discovery has created a geat deal of talk in the community, and it is the general belief that the woman was murdered, the body put into the barrel and thrown into the river. The officers will investigate the matter. The body was perfectly nude. The body bears evidence of several severe wounds abour the throat, also on the right arm, and one frightful gash under the arm and in the groin.

HIS BRAINS OOZING OUT.

A Pratt Mines Merchant Murdered and Robbed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6.—[Special.]—W. H. Auglin, a merchant at Pratt Mines, five miles from this city, was murdered and robbed in his store last night. He was in the habit of sleeping in his store and took his meals with his sister, who lived near by. This morning he did not go to breakfast, and his sister went to the store to see what was the matter. She found Auglin lying on the floor with his brains slowly oozing from a terrible wound in the head, evidently inflicted with a large hammer, which was lying near by. He was still alive but unable to talk and died in a few hours. It was known that Auglin had a considerable sum of money in his possession, and robbery was evidently the object of the murder, as the cash drawer and safe had been rifled. Two negroes, Sam Smith and Thomas McKinness have been arrrsted, on suspicion, but there is little evidence against them.

THE JUDGE'S CONDITION

Seems to Have Been the Cause of Trouble.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Week before last a considerable sensation was caused by the publication in the Sanford Express of an article which, in so many words, charged that Judge Fred Phillips, of the superior court, had became drunk while holding court there, and that his drunkenness was at the house of Sion H. Buchanan, who was indicted for fornication and adultery. The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Phillips, who at once denounced the statement as absolutely untrue. Today the Sanford Express reiterates the charge, and goes on to say that after having drank to excess at Buchanan's house, the judge heard the case in which Buchanan was defendant, and by ruling out certain testimony saved Buchanan from conviction. Official cognizance will now be taken of the matter, and an exciting sensation is sure to follow.

THE SCOPE OF THE DECISION.

Only Bonds Affected Which Are Issued by Townships Singly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The recent decision of Judge Norton, has no reference to bonds issued by counties in aid of railroads. He decides that certain bonds issued by a single township in Abbeville county are invalid. The decision goes no further. Several counties in this state have subscribed bonds in aid of railroads, and most of these bonds have been tested in the courts. Thus far they have been sustained. Opinions differ as to the soundness of township bonds in general, but the weight of opinion is in favor of their validity.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Louise M. Alcott, the authoress, died in Boston yesterday.

Wilfred Blunt was released from Tullamore, Ireland, jail yesterday.

The New Jersey senate has passed the high license bill over the governor's veto.

A dispatch from Massowah says that the Italian outposts have signalled the enemy along the entire Italian line.

Gilhooly, member of parliament, was convicted yesterday at Schully, county Cork, Ireland, for offenses under the crimes act.

State Senator Vickers, of Pittsburg, Kansas, has been arrested and brought to Kansas City on the charge of selling liquor without license, on the state line.

ELECTRIC RESORT.

Great Cures!

TESTIMONIALS

ACCUMULATING!

—OF—

Wonderful Cures

—EFFECTED BY—

Natural Electricity

—AND—

ELECTRIFIED WATER

—AT THE—

ELECTRIC HEALTH RESORT

HILLMAN, TALIAFERRO COUNTY, GA.

While a great deal has been published about this

GREAT GEORGIA WONDER

The half has not been told of the

SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF

Afforded to many who have suffered from

Rheumatism!
Kidney Diseases!
Insomnia!
Dyspepsia!
Diseases Peculiar to Women!
Loss of Appetite!
Nervous Prostration!
General Debility

Prof. J. R. Blake, Sr., of Greenwood, S. C recently visited the resort, and gives the result of his observations in the following extract clipped from the Greenwood Tribune:

The curative value of the place for some diseases is very remarkable. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, paralysis and some forms of nervousness were signally relieved in individuals coming under my personal observation; one young man from McCormick, S. C., who had been prostrated for seventeen months by deranged digestion, was thoroughly cured, gaining eighteen pounds in one month. An elderly gentleman from Penfield, Ga., who had been partially paralyzed on one side for eight years, arrived at the shaft in the same hack with myself. His right hand was disabled, and he walked with great difficulty when he arrived, but after six days in the shaft he could write letters to his family, and walked with comparative ease about the grounds. Many such cases are reported by reliable persons familiar with the history of the place.

Now as to the remedial agencies at work in effecting these wonderful cures, I must speak with more caution. A very common impression prevailing at a distance is that the relief afforded partakes of the nature of the "faith cures" of which we hear so much; but no one can remain long at the place without being convinced that this hypothesis is indefensible. In many cases cures come to the incredulous, and in spite of all the laws of faith. The prevailing theory among the visitors at the shaft is that the effect is produced from electricity derived from the walls and earth floor of the rooms. To test this belief in some practical form I made the following experiment: Two No. 16 copper wires, each 12 feet long, were inserted into the walls at opposite corners of shaft No. 1. In the absence of a scientific galvometer, I introduced into the circuit of these wires several of the most equable and self-poised patients who were present, to see if they could detect any current from the wall through the wires. Six persons were introduced in succession, and all except one claimed to feel in the wires the same tingling sensations which they derived directly from the wall. Of course, excited imagination and nervous irritability are unknown quantities which cannot be eliminated from this problem, so long as the human system is employed in its solution, but it is scarcely credible that so many reliable and sober persons would be mistaken in identifying the sensation derived from the wires with the sensation given by the walls.

There is much difficulty still remaining in this problem, as to the origin of the electricity, the irregular fitful way in which it acts, and many other points suggested by the abnormal conditions of the case.

Among the remedial agencies at work, the excellent mineral water cannot be overlooked. Indeed, I was at first disposed to ascribe all the cures chiefly to this agent, which is obtained in abundance from pumps in the corners of the shafts, and freely used by the patients.

WASHINGTON, Ga., January 23, 1888.—Mr. James A. Benson, President: I certify that for ten years I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism, which became very much aggravated in the last two or three years. At times I was confined to my bed and house; was unable to walk without crutches, and was compelled to give up all work. My sufferings were intense. I applied to different doctors for relief, but experienced none from their treatment. Last summer I visited the Electric Health Resort at Hillman, and after staying there awhile and drinking the Electric Waters, my rheumatism was entirely cured, and I have not had the slightest return of it. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the great healing properties of this wonderful place and its waters, and nothing that I could say would too strongly express my confidence in its virtues.

EDWARD BONNER.

WASHINGTON, Ga., January 19.—Mr. James A. Benson, President: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable virtues of the Electric Health Resort. My little daughter, Bessie, 10 years old, had an attack of a very serious nature, affecting her neck, in June last.

Alarmed at her condition, I had her treated by the most skillful physicians in this place and Atlanta, who used artificial electricity and other remedies. In September she was still suffering, and no change perceptible, when, as a last resort, we went to the electric shaft. She only went twice. The first visit improved her, and the second night she remained all night in the rooms, and came home completely restored and has remained so. These are facts, and I state them with no other object than to inform others suffering as did my little girl of the wonderful virtues of this resort.

JAS. F. JACKSON.

MR. B. F. BROWN: Dea Sir—This certifies that during last May I was stricken with severe nervous prostration, was confined to my room for three months, and to my bed for the greater part of the time. About the 20th of August I went to the "Hillman Shaft" (Electric Resort,) and after spending four days there found that I was completely cured, and have been entirely well ever since then. The cure in my case was a great wonder to me and my friends, and I am a strong believer in the virtues of the place.

(Signed) MRS. J. K. DURST, Greenwood, S. C.

January 23, 1888.

For any further information address

B. F. BROWN, Manager.

wed fri sun n r m

REVENUE REDUCTION.

The Bill Submitted to the Full Committee.

All Taxes Upon Tobacco Repealed—The Special Tax For Sale of Same—The Distillation of Fruit Brandy.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The democratic majority of the ways and means committee today submitted to the full committee the internal revenue bill, the text of which is as follows:

Section 1. That on and after the first day of July, 1888, all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff; all special taxes upon manufacturers of and dealers in said articles, and all taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers in leaf tobacco, be, and are hereby repealed; provided, that there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of tax on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held by manufacturers or dealers on said first day of July. If a claim therefor shall be presented to the commissioner of internal revenue prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and not otherwise; no claim shall be allowed and no drawback shall be paid for an amount less than five dollars. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry the section into effect.

Sec. 2. That on and after the first day of July, 1888, manufacturers of cigars shall each pay a special tax of three dollars annually, and dealers in tobacco shall each pay a special tax of one dollar annually. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale cigars, cheeroots, or cigarettes, shall, on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of any other special tax shall not relieve any person who sells cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes from the payment of this tax; Provided, that no manufacturer of cigars, cheroots or cigarettes shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in tobacco, as above defined, for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Sec. 3. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the alteration of dies, plates and stamps for furnishing blanks and forms, and for such other expenses as shall be incident to the collection of special taxes at the reduced rates provided in this act.

Sec. 4. That section 3361 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all laws and parts of laws which impose restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco be, and are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That whenever in any statute denouncing any violation of the internal revenue laws as a felony, crime or misdemeanor, there is prescribed, in such statute, a minimum punishment less than which minimum no fine, penalty, imprisonment or punishment is authorized to be imposed, every such minimum punishment is hereby abolished; and the court or judge in every such case shall have discretion to impose any fine, penalty, imprisonment or punishment not exceeding the limit authorized by such statute, whether such fine, penalty, imprisonment or punishment be less or greater than said minimum as prescribed.

Sect. 6. That no warrant, in any case under the internal revenue laws, shall be issued upon affidavit making charges upon information and belief, unless such affidavit is made by a collector or deputy of internal revenue, or by a revenue agent, and with the exception aforesaid, no warrant shall be issued except upon sworn complaint, setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of affiant, and the United States shall not be liable to pay any fees to marshals, clerks, commissioners, or other officers for any warrant issued or arrest made in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws, unless there be a conviction or prosecution has been approved, either befor or after such arrest, by the attorney of the United States, for the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed, or unless the prosecution was commenced by information or indictment.

Sec. 7. That whenever a warrant shall be issued by a commissioner or other judicial officer having jurisdiction for the arrest of any person charged with a criminal offense, such warrant, accompanied by the affidavit on which the same was issued, shall be returnable before some judicial officer named in section 1014 of the Revised Statutes, residing in the county of arrest, or, if there be no such judicial officer in that county, before some judicial officer presiding in another county nearest to the place of arrest. And the judicial officer, before whom the warrant is made returnable, as herein provided, shall have exclusive authority to make a preliminary examination of every person arrested as aforesaid, and to discharge him, admit him to bail, or commit him to prison, as the case may require; provided, that this section shall not apply to the Indian territory.

Sec. 8. That the circuit court of the United States, and the district courts or judges thereof, exercising circuit court powers, and district courts of the territories, are authorized to appoint, in different parts of the several districts in which said courts are held, as many discreet persons to be commissioners of circuit courts as may be deemed necessary, and said courts, or judges thereof, shall have authority to remove, at pleasure, any commissioners heretofore or hereafter appointed in said districts.

Sec. 9. That the commissioner of internal revenue with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may compromise any civil or criminal case, and may reduce or remit any fine, penalty, forfeiture or assessment under the internal revenue laws.

Sec. 10. That section 3176 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3176. The collector or any deputy collector in any district shall enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of any person therein who has taxable property and who refuses or neglects to render any return or list required, or who returns a false or fraudulent return or list, and makes, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return according to the form prescribed, of the objects liable to tax, owned or possessed or under the care or management of of such person, and the commissioner of internal revenue shall assess tax thereon, including the amount, if any, due for the special tax, and a penalty of twenty-five per centum, and after the date when such tax became due and payable. The interest so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax, and list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be deemed good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

Sec. 11. That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after said number, and substituting therefor the following:

"And the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes or other fruits from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so."

Sec. 12. That the provisions of the act entitled, "An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish the frauds connected with the same," approved March 3, 1877, be extended and made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, or from any other fruit, brandy distilled from which is not not required, or hereafter shall not be required to be deposited in a distillery warehouse: provided, that each of the warehouses established under said act, or which may hereafter be established, shall be in charge either of a storekeeper or a storekeeper and gauger, at the discretion of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Sec. 13. That section 3332 of the Revised Statutes, and supplement thereto, shall be amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"When judgment of forfeiture, in any case of seizure, is recovered against any distillery used, or fit for use, in the production of distilled spirits, because no bond has been given, or against any distillery used, or fit for use, in the production of spirits having a registered-producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day, every still, double worm, worm tub, mash tub and fermenting tub therein shall be sold, as in the case of other forfeited property, without being mutilated or destroyed. And in case of the seizure of a still, double worm, worm tub, fermenting tub, mash tub, or other distilling apparatus of any kind whatever, for any offense involving the forfeiture of the same, it shall be the duty of the seizing officer to remove the same from the place where seized to a place of safe storage; and said property so seized shall be sold as provided by law, but without being mutilated or destroyed."

Sec. 14. That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after said number and substituting therefor the following:

"The secretary of the treasury may exempt all distilleries which mash less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of tax, which said tax shall then be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries, and said distilleries shall then be run and operated without storekeeper, or 'storekeepers and gaugers.' And the commissioner of internal revenue, with approval of said secretary, may establish special warehouses, in which he may authorize to be deposited the product of any number of said distilleries to be designated by him, and in which any distiller operating any such distillery may deposit his product, which, when so deposited, shall be subject to all laws and regulations as to bonds, tax, removals, and otherwise as other warehouses. The commissioner of internal revenue with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; provided, that such regulations shall be adopted as will require that all spirits manufactured shall be subject to the payment of tax according to law.

Sec. 15. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the United States court, or judge having jurisdiction, that the health or life of any person imprisoned for any offense, in a county jail or elsewhere, for the period of one year or less, is endangered by close confinement, said court or judge is hereby authorized to make such order and provision for the comfort and well being of the person so imprisoned as shall be deemed reasonable and proper.

Sec. 16. That all clauses of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes and all laws amendatory thereof and all other laws, which impose any special taxes upon the manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and retail dealers in malt liquors are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. That this act shall be in force from and after July 1, 1888, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

NOTE—Sections 11 and 14 were designed to be combined in one section, and will probably be made so by amendment before the bill is reported to the house.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, March 5th, 1888.

Allen vs. Pierce. Complaint, from Talbot Fertilizers. Sales. (Before Judge Willis.)

Bleckley, C. J.—In February, 1883, to render lawful a sale of commercial fertilizers put up in sacks, two things were requisite as to each sack at the time of the sale: first, that it should bear the inspector's tag to vouch for the fact of legal inspection; and, secondly, that it should have distinctly branded, stamped or printed upon it the manufacturer's guaranteed analysis.

Judgment reversed.

Willis & Matthews; Henry Persons, for plaintiff in error.

Martin & Worrill; John Peabody, for defendant.

Clay vs. Tapp Leather Co. et. al. Claims, from Sumter. Attachment. Fraud. Debtor and Creditor. Bonds. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—An attachment against a fraudulent debtor cannot issue under §3297 of the code until after a bond has been taken in pursuance of §3298. Rogers vs. Birdsall Co., 72 Ga. 133. Nor will a mandate of the judge who issued the attachment, written in the margin of the same, declaring that the attachment is not to be levied until a bond approved by the clerk has been given, render the writ valid, there being no provision of law for qualifying the attachment in that way.

Judgment reversed.

E. A. Hawkins; Guerry & Son; B. P. Hollis; E. G. Simmons; E. F. Hinton, for plaintiff in error.

Jas. Dodson & Son; N. A. Smith; J. C. Mathews, for defendants.

Enneking Bros. vs. Clay. Claim, from Sumter. Attachments. Bonds. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Where no regular order granting an attachment applied for under §3297 of the code appears, the affidavit to the petition as to the ground of the attachment must be positive. 71 Ga. 859.

2. An order signed by the judge bearing equal date with the attachment, and written on the margin of the same, in these terms, "upon the execution of good and sufficient bond under the law in attachment cases, to be approved by the clerk of the superior court of Sumter county, the attachment is to take effect," is not a judgment granting the attachment, but is simply a mandate suspending its operation. There is no provision of law for such a mandate.

3. It appearing on the face of the record that no bond was given until after the judge issued the attachment, the attachment was, for that cause also, invalid. 72 Ga. 133.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Ansley, for plaintiffs in error.

E. A. Hawkins; Guerry & Son; E. G. Simmons; B. P. Hollis; E. F. Hinton, for defendant.

Bailey & Co. vs. Clay. Claim, from Sumter. Attachments. Bonds. (Before Judge Fort.)

Bleckley, C. J.—This case is no stronger for the attaching creditors than that of Enneking Bros. vs. Clay, just decided, except that the order of the judge was in these terms: "Upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond as in attachment cases, to be approved by the clerk of the superior court of Sumter county, the attachment is to issue and take effect." The order being without date, and being written on the margin of the attachment, the same is a mere mandate of a similar nature with that in the other case, and the attachment has, therefore, all the infirmities which beset the writ in that case.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Ansley, for plaintiffs in error.

E. A. Hawkins; Guerry & Son; B. P. Hollis; E. G. Simmons; E. F. Hinton, for defendant.

Lark et al., ex'rs, vs. Cheatham. Complaint, from Calhoun. Mutual Accounts. Statute of Limitations. (Before Judge Bower.)

Blandford, J.—In order to make a mutual account, there must be indebtedness on both sides; and in the absence of evidence of such mutual dealings and indebtedness, mere entries of credits of partial payments made on a debt evidenced by open account will not make it such a mutual account as will prevent the statute of limitations from beginning to run until the date of the last item thereof. Where the first item of an account was dated in 1867 and the last in 1882, and it appeared that at the end of each year the creditor struck a balance after allowing credit for payments made during that year, and computed interest thereon from that time, this did not constitute a mutual account, and the statute of limitations barred all of it, except that portion which became due within four years before the commencement of an action thereon.

Judgment reversed.

D. A. Vason; J. J. Beck, by J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiffs in error.

C. B. Wooten; Arthur Hood, for defendant.

Parker vs. Chestnutt et al., executors. Equity, from Decatur. Wills. Devises. Legacies. Rents. Emblements. (Before Judge Bower.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where a testator made a devise of certain lands, and at the time of his death an action of ejectment was pending in his favor to recover a portion of such lands, upon which the county authorities of the county where they were located had erected a bridge and opened approaches thereto, which action was subsequently compromised by the payment of a certain sum of money to the executors, the devisees of the land were entitled to have the amount so received paid to them; and upon a bill for direction filed by the executors it should have been so decreed.

2. Rents accruing during the year in which the testator died did not follow the land and belong to the devisees thereof, but formed a part of the residuum of the testator's estate.

Judgment reversed in part and affirmed in part.

D. A. Russell; O. G. Gurley, for plaintiff in error.

Donaldson & Hawes: Maston O'Neal, for defendants.

Dixon vs. State. Murder, from Dougherty. Criminal Law. Verdict. (Before Judge Bower.)

Blandford, J.—Where, upon a trial for murder, the evidence showed that the accused and the deceased had been at enmity with each other for some time previous to the fatal rencountre; that assaults and threats of killing had been made by each against the other, and that each bore malice against the other; that on the night of the homicide the deceased was on his way homeward; that he stopped by the roadside and sat down and was talking with a woman, when the accused came up with a stick or fence-rail in his hand and commenced a conversation with him about the woman, and finally dared him to come on, to which the deceased said, "I am coming"; that no one witnessed the termination of the tragedy, but blows were heard and a cry of murder after each blow in a voice recognized as that of the deceased; that the accused ran away and was gone about three years before he was arrested and brought to trial; and that where the deceased was found lying there was a rail or part of a rail with blood upon it; and where the accused himself admitted in his statement to the jury that he did the killing under certain circumstances stated by him, there was sufficient evidence to support a finding of guilty, and there was no error in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

S. J. Jones, by H. Morgan, for plaintiff in error.

Clifford Anderson, attorney-general, by brief; W. N. Spence, solicitor-general, for the state.

Smith vs. Rust. Illegality, from Dougherty. Judgments. Executions. Statute of Limitations. (Before Judge Bower.)

Blandford, J.—Where, within seven years from the rendition of a judgment, a writ of execution was issued and entries were regularly made thereon within seven years from its issuance, but upon the trial of a claim case interposed to a levy thereof the execution was quashed on the ground that it did not follow the judgment, which ruling was affirmed by the supreme court (73 Ga. 104), and where the plaintiff then sued out an alias fi. fa. to make the execution conform to the judgment and had transferred thereto all the entries on the original execution, it was error to hold that the judgment was dormant.

Judgment reversed.

W. E. Smith; D. A. Vason, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope; G. J. Wright; R. Hobbs, for defendant.

Atlanta National Bank vs. Fletcher et al. Refusal of injuction, from Cobb. Debtor and Creditor. Injunction. Insolvency. (Before Judge Brown.)

Blandford, J.—An injunction does not issue as a matter of course, but as a matter of necessity, either to restrain a meditated wrong or in a case where no adequate compensation in damages can be obtained. Where a bill was filed by one creditor of a common debtor to enjoin other creditors from proceeding to foreclose a mortgage on personalty and from proceeding to collect a debt secured by a conveyance of realty with bond to reconvey, and there was no allegation of insolvency on the part of the creditors thus sought to be enjoined, there was no error in refusing to grant an injunction.

Judgment affirmed.

Abbott & Smith, Phillips & Foster, for plaintiff in error.

G. A. Howell, Clay & Blair, for defendants.

Cunningham vs. State. Shooting at another, from Decatur. Criminal Law. County Courts, Constitutional Law. Former Seopardy. (Before Judge Bower.)

Simmons, J.—1. Where an accusation was preferred in a county court, charging the defendant with an assault, and he waived indictment by the grand jury and demanded a jury trial in the county court, this amounted to an agreement to be tried under the provisions of the act regulating trials in the latter court, including the right of the judge of that court, if at any time during the progress of the trial he should be of the opinion that the evidence produced before him made the offence of a felony instead of a misdemeanor, to stop the trial at once and commit the defendant to jail, or require him to give bond for his appearance at the next term of the superior court. Therefore where, pending the trial for an assault, the judge of the county court became satisfied from the evidence that the offence was that of assault with intent to murder, and over the protest of the defendant withdrew the case from the consideration of the jury and bound him over to the superior court to answer for the latter offence, this furnished no ground for a plea of former jeopardy upon the trial of the defendant under indictment in the superior court.

2. Where the defendant made such an agreement or waiver, the effect was that the state also was bound not to prosecute him for the misdemeanor in any other court; and there was no error, upon his trial in the superior court under an indictment for assault with intent to murder, in charging that the jury could only convict him of that offence or of shooting at another not in his own defence or under circumstances of justification; and that they could not convict him of a misdemeanor.

Judgment affirmed.

D. A. Russell; O. G. Gurley, for plaintiff in error.

W. N. Spence, solicitor-general, for the state.



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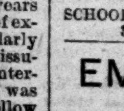
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His sire, Count Wilkes, No. 4601, is one of the very best bred sons of the great George Wilkes; dam Jewel, (winner of grand prize at St. Louis and the dam of Gambetta; record, 2:26 and The King, record, 2:29¼; and full sister to Black Maria; record, 2:36, and 3 mile record of 7:35) by Gill's Vermont, No. 104, 2d dam by Cannon's Whip; 3d dam by imported Buzzard. The dam of Wilkerson is strictly thoroughbred and a noted mare in Kentucky. From her he inherits finish and great endurance and he is a very desirable horse to mate with the mares of this section. Terms, $25.00 the season; $35 to insure. Strictly cash at time of service. Apply to

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WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY FOR our safes, size 28x18x18 inches, weight, 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co, Cincinnati, O. wed

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WANTED—BY THE PRESIDENT OF A MANufacturing company, private secretary to go to New York. Must have one or two thousand dollars and give first-class references. Address Mfg Co., this office.

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WANTED—POSITION BY A COMPETENT stenographer and type-writer. Good references given. Address, stating terms, Miss A., care Constitution. sun wedn

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A FINE LOT OF MULES, HORSES, CARRIAGES, at auction today 10:30 a. m., 107 Decatur st. Pratt & Kemble, Auctioneers.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given away. Cassimere sack and frock coats, $1.25 to $5; choice pants, $1.25 to $2. Furniture at a slaughter. Bedsteads, bureaus, dressers, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, mattresses, springs, stoves, etc. Also, 3 good pianos, 4 sewing machines. They must be sold to make room for spring. Also, a complete outfit for a soda water bottling establishment and the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture company. Now is a big chance to go into business, as these places must be sold. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, auctioneer. tf

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FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

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LOST—A BLACK SHEPHERD DOG WITH A white spot in his face, tan-colored spot over each eye, and having a white stripe on breast. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at H. M. Patterson's, the undertaker, 18 Loyd street. wed sun

LOST—FROM 69 COURTLAND AVENUE, MARCH 3d, one red Irish setter bitch, two years old. Finder will be rewarded by Mills McNeal, 25 Peachtree street. wed fri sun

REWARD—STOLEN FROM MY RESIDENCE in Edgewood, Ga., Saturday night, 3d of March, a fine gold watch and chain. This watch has been in our family for over sixty years and can be recognized at once from the following description: It was made by I. Marcas, Liverpool, England; the spring that holds the cap on is badly broken and the case from constant use is badly worn. The chain was double linked and I had a slide with my initials, E. H., on it. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery. Ed. Holland, Atlanta, Ga. wed sat

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MONEY FOUND—ON CREW STREET, MONDAY morning. Owner can get it by calling at office of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

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ESTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DEceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E. corner 48th and Chester ave. Philadelphia. tues and sat.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ONE BAY MARE WITH HALTER and large leg; return to J. D. McDonald, corner Frazier and Jones streets, and get reward

WITH THE PRESS.

Subjects Which Interest the Georgia Editors.

The Vagrancy Law—Working the Public Roads—Northern Immigration—The Internal Revenue.

The Columbia Sentinel advises farmers to "plant more corn than usual and as much cotton as you can work well, and your condition a year hence will be more hopeful."

With charming freshness the Paulding New Era says it "does not take the associated press dispatches, as news received that way is too unreliable. News matter is telegraphed one day and corrected the next. We try to give correct home-made news and such foreign items as are smuggled through by steamer. We get a better article in that way."

Deputy Collector Gantt is credited with having broken up all the illicit distilleries in north Georgia. It takes an old editor to hunt the whisky down.

The Dawson Journal calls for stringent laws against vagrancy. It says:

The congregating of negro children; from eight to fifteen years of age, on our streets every day is a matter which should attract the attention of the council. They are always here by a large majority, learning lessons of mischief and devilment. Their parents are thus giving the reins of idleness to lead on to profligacy and crime. Only last week two or three negro boys not over fifteen years old were tried in the county court for stealing and other crimes.

In regard to the working of the public roads, the Eastman Journal has this:

About the biggest farce on record is the manner in which the public roads are worked in this county. There is scarcely a decent road within our borders. The overseers get a few hands together, place a pine top in a hole, cover it with a teaspoonful of dirt, and call that working the road. Some places are made perfectly flat when they should be shoveled to the center and made oval. An exchange appropriately remarks: "A little discretion at the proper time might be made to accomplish much, and as good roads not only speak well for a community, but are a public necessity, it is to be hoped the matter will receive the attention of the proper authorities."—Yes, gentlemen, let us have the best public roads possible.

The cattle interest of Mitchell county is a large one. The range cattle were doing well this winter until the recent rains. They are now looking somewhat bony.

Henry county is coming to the front as a stone-producing section. The quarries near Stockbridge are being operated by a man who has means, and who will soon have several hundred hands engaged.

The Clarkesville Advertiser does not believe in the infamous revenue law, and thus concludes an able article on the subject:

The people of the south have been burdened with these war measures long enough—they are a part of the United States, and are striving to advance her interests in every conceivably honest way, and it is hoped that our law makers will endeavor to relieve them from all unjust, burdensome taxation, and obnoxious laws. All legislation on the liquor question properly belongs to the people of each state to settle for themselves anyway, and the general government rightfully has nothing to do with the matter, further than to lay an import duty upon the importation of foreign liquors.

That the people of the north are turning their faces southward is becoming more and more evident. The LaGrange Reporter says:

A gentleman resident in Wisconsin writes us a private letter, from which we make the following extract: "Our people are reading and talking about the south, and want to know more about it. You know they have been going west for a long time. Dakota is full of Wisconsin people, but they have got enough of it, and think they will not get many more to go. I am sure if you could get a few farmers from here down there, there would be lots of them in a few years. We call 160 acres quite a large farm up here. I know I should like Georgia. Would like to go there to live, but cannot for a year or so, anyway. My father (who visited Georgia once) liked your people very much, and, judging from your paper, they must be nice people." The writer then invites one of the proprietors of the Reporter to visit that section in the interest of the landowners of Troup, offering to quit work a week to show him around. He is sure it would be of benefit to our people. All this is a pretty big straw, indicating the trend of northern feeling and thought at present.

THE LAWYERS WERE LEFT.

How a Railroad Company Got in Some Good Work.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The cases of the three negroes killed by the cannon ball below town last August, for which suit has been brought against the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company, for ten thousand dollars each, in the superior court of this county, was settled today in Meriwether county with their widows for a sum total of twenty-two hundred dollars without the knowledge of plaintiffs' attorney.

The case of Felix Dickson against the Atlanta and West Point railroad company for ten thousand dollars damage for crushing his foot two years ago, was commenced this afternoon in the superior court, and will likely go to the jury tomorrow.

The First Night Picture.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Tonight Mr. Y. B. Clifton, our excellent photographer, invited Messrs. M. C. Pope and Sock Pruitt, of the Banner-Watchman; Messrs. Stone and Christy, of the Athens Chronicle, and Mr. J. E. Gardiner, of the Evening Graphic, to his photograph gallery to witness the process of taking a picture at night. The method was by means of the lightning flash, a chemical preparation which, when ignited, makes a light of unusual brightness, which lasts about one-sixteenth of a second. Major Pruitt was seated behind the recess and the camera placed in readiness. There was a vivid flash, and an excellent picture of the major was stamped up on the negative. This was the first picture ever taken at night by a photographer in Georgia.

A Narrow Escape.

FORSYTH, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Last night, about 10:30 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded and was found to proceed from an old building, near the public square, known as Buzzard Roost. A wooden box containing ashes was left in the back room during the day, and from this the fire started. Fortunately, the Arthur Louis Comedy comedy had a performance at the opera house, and had closed about half an hour before the alarm. The boys manned the chemical engine and soon had the fire extinguished, after the flames had ascended to the second story. Loss about $50: no insurance.

Building in Rockmart.

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Disease is the centre of weakness. Use Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu, the best Hop remedy known to drive disease out of the stomach, the centre of your weakness. For sale by all druggists.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced "chef" to take charge of kitchen in seventy-room hotel. Address with references inclosed, Lock Box "B.," Greenville, S. C. wed till mon

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY FOR our safes, size 28x18x18 inches, weight, 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O. wed

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO REPresent the Ball Electric Light Co. in the city of Atlanta and vicinity. Best of references required. Address Ball Electric Light Co., 18 Courtlandt St., New York city. 2t

WANTED—BY THE PRESIDENT OF A MANufacturing company, private secretary to go to New York. Must have one or two thousand dollars and give first-class references. Address Mfg Co., this office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—SOPRANO AND ALTO SINGERS two hours on Sundays, 3 to 5 o'clock. Address Y. M. C. A., this office. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A MEDICAL college, with two years' experience in dispensary department—A position in an Atlanta drug store. Can command good trade, and will work cheap. Address E. G. L., No. 163 Capitol avenue, city.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter in custom tailor house. Several years good practice. Known in business, too. Address C. W., Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 4t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—POSITION BY A COMPETENT stenographer and type-writer. Good references given. Address, stating terms, Miss A., care Constitution. sun wedn

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED — ESTABLISHED RESPONSIBLE firm to control the sale of an imported staple article, daily consumption; manufacturer visiting this country will contract the sole agency for Georgia. Profitable chance to right party. Address C. A., Leyden House.

1000 LADY AGENTS WANTED, IMMEdiately. Grand new rubber under garment for females. $10 a day. Proof free. Mrs H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill. mar4d1w

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—"A" SKIRT AND Bustle Combined and B. Hose Supporters. Both new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago. 3m wed fri sun

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va. 1m.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—2 SECOND HAND SHOW CASES, 1 office desk and second hand one story hand power elevator. Call on or address, 580 Decatur st., city.

WANTED—2 SECOND HAND SHOW CASES, 1 office desk and second hand one story hand power elevator. Call on or address, 53 Decatur st., city.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,600 ON LONG TIME, SEcured on Central city property. Abbott & Smith, attorneys. m4-tf

REAL ESTATE LOANS—LOANS ON IMPROVED property in Atlanta made without delay. Address Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. 3t

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—A SMALL NICE COTTAGE OR PART of house close in. Address, stating location and terms, H. L. F., care Constitution. fri sun

AUCTION SALES.

A FINE LOT OF MULES, HORSES, CARRIAGES, at auction today 10:30 a. m., 107 Decatur st. Pratt & Kemble, Auctioneers.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given away. Cassimere sack and frock coats, $1.25 to $5; choice pants, $1.25 to $2. Furniture at a slaughter. Bedsteads, bureaus, dressers, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, mattresses, springs, stoves, etc. Also 3 good pianos, 4 sewing machines. They must be sold to make room for spring. Also, a complete outfit for a soda water bottling establishment and the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture company. Now is a big chance to go into business, as these places must be sold. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, auctioneer. tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

LEYDEN HOUSE, CLEAN, HEALTHY LOCAtion. Board and rooms as reasonable as any first-class house can afford. No. 124 Peachtree st.

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Telephone 1043. 1m

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street.

WANTED—LADIES TO USE "CHICHESTER'S English," Diamond Brand, Pennyroyal Pills. Safe. Always reliable. The original. The only genuine. Ask druggists or send 4c stamps for particulars, return mail. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. su we

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE OFFICE TABLE, FELT TOP, $3.50; A bargain. Atlanta Office Furniture Company, 30 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT bed room sets, mirrored wardrobes and carpets. Address Bargain, Constitution office.

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

LOST.

LOST—A BLACK SHEPHERD DOG WITH A white spot in his face, tan-colored spot over each eye, and having a white stripe on breast. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at H. M. Patterson's, the undertaker, 18 Loyd street. wed sun

LOST—FROM 69 COURTLAND AVENUE, MARCH 3d, one red Irish setter bitch, two years old. Finder will be rewarded by Mills McNeal, 25 Peachtree street. wed fri sun

REWARD—STOLEN FROM MY RESIDENCE in Edgewood, Ga., Saturday night, 3d of March, a fine gold watch and chain. This watch has been in our family for over sixty years, and can be recognized at once from the following description: It was made by I. Marcas, Liverpool, England; the spring that holds the cap on is badly broken and the case from constant use is badly worn. The chain was double linked and I had a slide with my initials, E. H., on it. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery. Ed. Holland, Atlanta, Ga. wed sat

FOUND.

MONEY FOUND—ON CREW STREET, MONDAY morning. Owner can get it by calling at office of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST VACANT LOT ON Capitol avenue, one block from new capitol, or a vacant lot or house and lot on less expensive street, apply 17½ Peachtree street, room 8, from 3 to 5 p. m. tf

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWOOD, GA., 20 ACRES well improved land, fronting on Georgia railroad. Convenient to schools and regular stopping places of trains. Apply at No. 1 Peachtree street. sun wed

A GREAT BARGAIN—SUNNY FLORIDA! A home on a beautiful clear lake of soft water in genial Florida in Volusia county. Five acres set in a choice variety of semi-tropical fruits. For full particulars and description address J. A. B. Hull, West Point, Ga.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—BY TALLEY & JORDAN, 23 ROOM boarding house, furnished, and now full of good paying boarders. A very desirable location; and a live man can make money. Has now 30 regular boarders. Call early. Possession given on April 1st. mar7-wed-fri-sun

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES CONVENIENT and cheap. J. S. Broomhead 61 S. Broad street. m 4-d 1w

Rooms.

2 LARGE ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHED IF desired, on first or second floor, No. 111 E. Garnett street. E. D. Cheshire.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. dawky tf

ESTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DEceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E. corner 48th and Chester ave.' Philadelphia. tues and sat.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ONE BAY MARE WITH HALTER and large leg; return to J. D. McDonald, corner Frazier and Jones streets, and get reward

WITH THE PRESS.

Subjects Which Interest the Georgia Editors.

The Vagrancy Law—Working the Public Roads—Northern Immigration—The Internal Revenue.

The Columbia Sentinel advises farmers to "plant more corn than usual and as much cotton as you can work well, and your condition a year hence will be more hopeful."

With charming freshness the Paulding New Era says it "does not not take the associated press dispatches, as news received that way is too unreliable. News matter is telegraphed one day and corrected the next. We try to give correct home-made news and such foreign items as are smuggled through by steamer. We get a better article in that way."

Deputy Collector Gantt is credited with having broken up all the illicit distilleries in north Georgia. It takes an old editor to hunt the whisky down.

The Dawson Journal calls for stringent laws against vagrancy. It says:

The congregating of negro children; from eight to fifteen years of age, on our streets every day is a matter which should attract the attention of the council. They are always here by a large majority, learning lessons of mischief and devilment. Their parents are thus giving the reins of idleness to lead on to profligacy and crime. Only last week two or three negro boys not over fifteen years old were tried in the county court for stealing and other crimes.

In regard to the working of the public roads, the Eastman Journal has this:

About the biggest farce on record is the manner in which the public roads are worked in this county. There is scarcely a decent road within our borders. The overseers get a few hands together, place a pine top in a hole, cover it with a teaspoonful of dirt, and call that working the road. Some places are made perfectly flat when they should be shoveled to the center and made oval. An exchange appropriately remarks: "A little discretion at the proper time might be made to accomplish much, and as good roads not only speak well for a community, but are a public necessity, it is to be hoped the matter will receive the attention of the proper authorities."—Yes, gentlemen, let us have the best public roads possible.

The cattle interest of Mitchell county is a large one. The range cattle were doing well this winter until the recent rains. They are now looking somewhat bony.

Henry county is coming to the front as a stone-producing section. The quarries near Stockbridge are being operated by a man who has means, and who will soon have several hundred hands engaged.

The Clarkesville Advertiser does not believe in the infamous revenue law, and thus concludes an able article on the subject:

The people of the south have been burdened with these war measures long enough—they are a part of the United States, and are striving to advance her interests in every conceivably honest way, and it is hoped that our law makers will endeavor to relieve them from all unjust, burdensome taxation, and obnoxious laws. All legislation on the liquor question properly belongs to the people of each state to settle for themselves anyway, and the general government rightfully has nothing to do with the matter, further than to lay an import duty upon the importation of foreign liquors.

That the people of the north are turning their faces southward is becoming more and more evident. The LaGrange Reporter says:

A gentleman resident in Wisconsin writes us a private letter, from which we make the following extract: "Our people are reading and talking about the south, and want to know more about it. You know they have been going west for a long time. Dakota is full of Wisconsin people, but they have got enough of it, and think they will not get many more to go. I am sure if you could get a few farmers from here down there, there would be lots of them in a few years. We call 160 acres quite a large farm up here. I know I should like Georgia. Would like to go there to live, but cannot for a year or so, anyway. My father (who visited Georgia once) liked your people very much, and, judging from your paper, they must be nice people." The writer then invites one of the proprietors of the Reporter to visit that section, in the interest of the landowners of Troup, offering to quit work a week to show him around. He is sure it would be of benefit to our people. All this is a pretty big straw, indicating the trend of northern feeling and thought at present.

THE LAWYERS WERE LEFT.

How a Railroad Company Got in Some Good Work.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The cases of the three negroes killed by the cannon ball below town last August, for which suit has been brought against the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company, for ten thousand dollars each, in the superior court of this county, was settled today in Meriwether county with their widows for a sum total of twenty-two hundred dollars without the knowledge of plaintiffs' attorney.

The case of Felix Dickson against the Atlanta and West Point railroad company for ten thousand dollars damage for crushing his foot two years ago, was commenced this afternoon in the superior court, and will likely go to the jury tomorrow.

The First Night Picture.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Tonight Mr. Y. B. Clifton, our excellent photographer, invited Messrs. M. C. Pope and Sock Pruitt, of the Banner-Watchman; Messrs. Stone and Christy, of the Athens Chronicle, and Mr. J. E. Gardiner, of the Evening Graphic, to his photograph gallery to witness the process of taking a picture at night. The method was by means of the lightning flash, a chemical preparation which, when ignited, makes a light of unusual brightness, which lasts about one-sixteenth of a second. Major Pruitt was seated behind the recess and the camera placed in readiness. There was a vivid flash, and an excellent picture of the major was stamped up on the negative. This was the first picture ever taken at night by a photographer in Georgia.

A Narrow Escape.

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THE COURTS IN MACON.

The Grist Which One Day's Justice Turns Out.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The case of Tom Adams, charged with intimidating a United States witness, also of cutting another, was heard today in the United States courtrooms.

On the night of February 27, at Warrenton, Ga., the defendant attacked a negro named George Williams, stabbing him severely. His object was to restrain Williams from testifying in a revenue case against a coon named David Pitts.

The trial resulted in favor of Adams being acquitted.

Major W. E. Simmons, counsel for the Corbin Banking company, in the United States courts here, has dismissed the following cases: New England Mortgage Security company, W. E. Haygood, $5,000; W. T. Brantley, $4,000; Thomas B. Clegg, $1,200; L. F. McLaughlin, $3,000; J. B. Gorman, $3,000; W. R. Gilmore, $4,375. American Freehold Land Mortgage company of London, limited, John Faulk, $7,000; Thomas B. Miller, $2,750. This is in consequence of Judge Speer holding that the contracts were usurious.

It is said that $8,000,000 are loaned in Georgia on these contracts where the loan company charges 20 per cent commission in addition to 8 per cent interest and 10 per cent attorney fees, insurance and taxes. It is said that these cases will be tried in the state courts, on account of the decision of the supreme court of Georgia that they are not usurious. But leading attorneys here say that the question was not argued before the court, and it is generally believed that they will recede from their position.

A hearing in the cases of Taylor Manufacturing company vs. M. J. Hatcher, and M. J. Hatcher vs. the Taylor Manufacturing company in the United States court, was begun, but not concluded.

The case of the United States vs. Tom Adams, charged with intimidating a witness, was dismissed.

DANGER SIGNALS AHEAD.

A Colored Boycott Threatened Against a Colored Paper.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The last issue of the People's Choice, a colored paper published in this city, makes space for an editorial, in which it makes mention of the recent address of General Secretary Knights of Labor Litchman. Among the notice these lines speak as follows:

"The color line was drawn as usual at the academy in seating the audience, and in this respect the managers have lots to learn."

The line was drawn on this issue—the white people occupied the first floor, and the colored the second, while hithertofore the third floor was the assigned space for them.

As the paper has a rich and controlling influence, its editorials are taken as words of profit, but this time something appears loose. Inasmuch that the Ocmulgee assembly of the colored knights, Jeff Long, master workman, did not agree with the "sayings" of the People's Choice, and forthwith introduced and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, as Knights of Labor of Ocmulgee assembly, will not patronize the People's Choice, nor patronize any merchant, or anyone else who patronizes the paper."

From this it appears that there is danger ahead. Editor Marlow has not openly expressed what his answer will be.

INCREASED TO $400,000.

The Capital of the Exchange Bank to be Increased $100,000.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The Exchange bank of this city, which is now doing a business that is hardly equaled by any banking concern in this state, will, on the first of next April, raise its capital from $300,000 to $400,000. This will make the bank one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the state. Its stock is now quoted at $180 per share, and finds ready purchasers anywhere. The elegant offices are in the Ross building. They were recently remodeled, and now are the handsomest and most convenient in the city, if not in the state.

Some Big Public Sales.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—As today is the first Tuesday in the month, it is the regular day appointed for public sales.

A very large crowd collected in front of the courthouse, some to buy, some to comment, some to criticize, some to bid, and many to waste valuable time.

The sales were, as usual, very numerous. The most interesting being those of the Freeman property, the Parker estate, and Carhart estate.

The Freeman property is two vacant lots. The two bringing the sum of $4,200. This property is situated facing Mulberry street, between First and Second streets; the lot is 105x105 feet.

The Parker estate is near the railroad crossing, on Third street. This brought $3,000.

The Carhart estate sale was the largest, resulting in a grand total of $94,000.

A Lively Chase.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—This morning while on his beat on Bridge Row, Officer Paletharpe saw a negro that was "wanted" for stealing a gold watch from a shoemaker named Essex. He approached him to make the arrest, but the coon did not see things that way, for he was on his "watch," and made a break for the northern part of the city, closely followed by the officer. The negro had a start of over half a block, but lost most of it by the time they reached the cemetery. Here he doubled on his track, and came back toward the city. After running about a mile and a half, Paletharpe lost sight of him, but saw him later in the day, but this time he was leaving town, taking the East Macon road. It is also thought that he stole a sack of flour from an up-town merchant.

Macon Personal Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Messrs. L. J. Bloodworth, and T. J. William, of Atlanta, are in the city.

Colonel E. C. Machen has returned from New York.

Miss Beckam, of Hawkinsville, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Louise Hunter, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wallace, of Atlanta, are registered at the Hotel Lanier.

Miss Zadie Bower, a charming young lady of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Thomas Hardeman, in Vineville.

Mrs. Captain James J. Printup, and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Rome, are visiting the family of Rev. Dr. Kendall.

Colonel W. R. Daley, an attorney from Wrightsville, is at the Hotel Lanier today.

Mr. Ed Williams, of Augusta, is in the city.

Mr. Langworthy, night editor of the Rome Tribune, is in the city for a few days.

Mr. J. D. Turner has left for Mexico, where he will take a position on a new railway there. Mr. Turner has been a conductor on the Southwestern road several years.

Visited by Fire.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Sunday night last the house and contents of Jackson Favors, colored, was burned. Jackson, a hard-working old negro, was in the field at work, leaving his wife's mother to keep house, being very aged. She was an inveterate smoker, and the bed clothing caught fire from her pipe, and before aid could come his humble home was but a pile of ashes.

Some Natal Freaks.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dillard, after living together for twenty-five years, without issue, were made happy yesterday by the arrival of a nine-pound son, their first.

From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.

Mr. W. B. Blair, of Cox's district, in this county, has three children, who were born nine years apart, in the same month, June, same date, 6th, and on the same day of the week. A little remarkable, to be sure.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

Uncle Wiley Roberts, of this county, was born on the 29th of February. His birthday comes, therefore, only once in four years. Whenever the odd day is added to February, Uncle Wiley knows he is four years older. Yesterday was one of these days.

From the Dooley, Ga., Vindicator.

A couple living in this county have been married for twenty-three years and no children have been born unto them until last week, when a bouncing baby boy was born unto them. For several days the mother's life was despaired, but she was delivered after her physicians performed a surgical operation upon her. Both mother and baby are getting on nicely and no danger is apprehended to either.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all Coughs.

THE CHARMED LIFE

Which Was Led by Joe Cooper, of Dougherty,

In the Confederate Army as a Boy—All Through the Wild West—His Return Home.

ALBANY, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Cooper, who has just died here has led an adventurous life. When fifteen years old, he ran away from school, and joined the confederate army in time to assist in the capture of General Stoneman at Macon. He fought around Atlanta, and with the Dougherty Greys in Virginia.

At the conclusion of the war he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he fell in with some young sharpers who tried to rob him at cards. He drew his pistol and ran them off. He then joined the regular army and was sent to Fort Rice, Dakota, then in the wild west. They nearly perished with thirst while on the way to Devil's lake. Returning they narrowly missed death, being surrounded by 1,600 Indians. He, with a comrade, went to the Black hills. They were seen and pursued by a party of eight Indians who were on the warpath, and narrowly escaped. Under a trapper's advice, who provided him with a fine horse, a sixteen shooter and a handful of assoafœtida, which he put in his boots, he took his stand to attract and kill wolves. The animals came by hundreds and attacked him and his horse. He narrowly escaped with his life. He became an expert scout and buffalo hunter. He was once captured, tied to a pole, and would have been killed, but his bonds were cut by a friendly Indian. He was closely pursued.

In Augst 1868, a large body of Indians made a raid, drove back the guard and captured several hundred head of beef cattle. Lieutenant Cusick called for reinforcements to recapture them. Cooper and five others responded. They were led into ambush on a small hill encompassed by a deep ditch, and surrounded. There was only one outlet which was known to Cooper. He led them out and all his comrades were killed. The lieutenant stood by him, though utterly disabled. Cooper was knocked from his horse, and seven red devils dismounted to dispatch him with their knives. As he was well armed, he kept them at bay, and managed to escape with his officer, and falling near the fort, in sight of help. In this engagement Cooper was terribly wounded. An arrow entered his right side, went clear through his body. Another penetrated his left hip, and the head was imbedded there, and it was three months before it could be withdrawn. Cooper was cut in the head and otherwise bruised with clubs and guns. It was nine months before he recovered sufficient to resume duty.

In 1869 he rescued a little Indian girl. Yellow Flower, which had been wounded in the side, scalped and left for dead. She recovered, was sent to school by him, and is now the wife of a respectable business man in St. Paul.

After several years, tiring of the wild life, he returned to Dougherty county. About four years ago he had an altercation with a young farmer, Robert Johnson, here, and was shot down and given up as hopeless, but recovered. His brother, who, unarmed, went to separate the contestants, was killed. Johnson died before his trial was over. Cooper then became constable and afterwards police officer, and was jailer here for several years.

TAXING THE MERCHANTS.

The Citizens of Athens Discussing a New Ordinance.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—A specific tax, to be levied on merchants and corporations doing business in the city of Athens, was freely discussed on the streets today as it is publicly known that the city council will act upon an ordinance to that effect on Thursday next. The ordinance calls for a tax about 50 per cent less than that of Atlanta or Macon. As a general thing our merchants are not at all in favor of the ordinance, though Athens is perhaps the only city of its size in the state that has not attempted it long ago. There will probably be some warm discussions over the subject before it becomes a city law.

Three Fingers Off.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 6.—[Special.] Mr. Dilmus Nix's little six year old boy had the misfortune to lose three of his fingers yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. The little boy was playing about a feed cutter while in motion and thoughtlessly placed his hands in the cutter. His second, third and fourth fingers were cut entirely off of his hand. The little fellow was brought here about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Dr. S. J. Sharp sewed the fingers back and says they now have a good chance of re-uniting again.

Rome's City Election.

ROME, Ga., March 6. — [Special.] — The municipal election occurred today. It was one of the most exciting that has occurred in many years, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the friends of all the candidates. Six hundred and seventy-five votes were polled, and Major W. F. Ayers was elected mayor by thirty majority. The following councilmen were elected: J. King, H. D. Hill, H. S. Lansdell and W. W. Seay.

The Braswell Accident.

ROCKMART, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Mr. G. M. Morgan, who was so seriously injured in the accident at Braswell station last Friday evening, died Saturday and was buried here at Vanwert cemetery. The decased was fifty-two years old, a worthy citizen, and an employe who stood high in the estimation of the railroad authorities. The other injured men are thought to be out of danger now, but several are badly hurt.

A Slander Case in Court.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Habersham superior court convened yesterday morning. The regular routine of business was taken up and is being dispatched rapidly. The only case of importance is the slander case of Morlin vs. W. D. Young, both parties being from Tallulah Falls.

Captain Rucker to Build.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—It is reported that Captain J. H. Rucker will build very soon, a modern fire proof ware house on Oconee street, where the old Mason house formerly stood. This will be very near the site proposed for the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad depot.

The Long Revival.

TALBOTTON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Talbotton can boast of the longest unabating religious revival of any place in the state. A meeting began in the African M. E. church in 1865, since which time, our most truthful citizens tell us, they have held meetings every night. There are no indications of the meetings being discontinued at present.

Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—A little negro child was burned to death here today. Her mother left her in the house, while she went off to work. A spark from the fire place ignited her clothing, and she was fatally burned before help could reach her.

Contracts With Teachers.

JEFFERSON, March 6.—[Special.]—Quite a crowd in town today, of teachers, making contracts for the public schools. The new commission's efforts to reform the system is appreciated by our people.

Shumate for Congress.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Colonel I. E. Shumate, of Dalton, has announced himself for congress from the seventh congressional district. The plot thickens and there will be music in the air.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wine glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS half an hour befordin ner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BRAINED WITH A SHOVEL.

A Tragedy Which Took Place on the Highway.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Today about noon a report came to the city that a murder had been committed down below town, about three miles on the Greenville road, where a lot of hands were working on the public highway. An officer was dispatched to the scene of the tragedy, and learned that Lundy Johnson, a negro boy about 18 years of age, had struck George Stevenson, another negro boy, over the right temple with a shovel and split his head wide open.

As soon as the boy fell Johnson ran away and the crowd of workmen, who saw the difficulty, pursued him through the woods and captured him. They had him securely tied to a tree when Marshal Robinson arrived. The officer brought the prisoner to town and put him in jail.

Much excitement prevails. The wounded boy was brought to town to his father's when Dr. Davis was summoned and made an examination. He found the wound a large and deep one, the skull split open and the brains running out. The boy died later.

The grand jury being in session the prisoner will be brought before them tomorrow. No cause is assigned for the assault save a dispute over some trival matter. Johnson claims to have hit Stevenson in self defense, but the witnesses tell a different story. The prisoner is a trifling and overbearing fellow, while Stevenson is a good and inoffensive boy of cowardly disposition.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

A Colored Desperado Murders a Fifteen-Year-Old Girl.

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—A most brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in this place last night. Tom Aldine, an ex-convict and a notorious character, killed Tucksie Lane, a negro girl about 15 years old. Accounts differ about the first cause, but all agree that it started in rivalry, and that the negro provoked, struck the girl on the head with a heavy billet of wood. The blow is a fearful one, the entire skull being sunken. The girl fell into the fire and suffered agony from the flames before death relieved her.

Aldine escaped at once, and every effort is being made by the outraged negroes to bring him to justice. He was seen in the swamp near Valdosta this morning, and was bold enough to send a boy to town for his breakfast.

At a late hour this evening Tom Aldine was thought to be hemmed in in Devil's Half Acre, and he will perhaps sleep in jail before midnight. The negroes are determined to catch him.

COLUMBUS EVENTS.

Mad Dogs at Large—The Fire Department.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The steamer Ruby was sold at sheriff's sale this morning. Mr. J. C. Butler, an extensive turpentine farmer and naval store man of Jackson county, Fla., was the purchaser. The price paid was $750.

The fire department committee, accompanied by Chief Burrus, inspected the engine houses today. It is understood that the committee will make a report to the city council tomorrow night in favor of the establishment of a semi paid department.

Rev. W. T. Danley, who has charge of the city mission, is making a strong effort to raise funds to build a Methodist church on Rose hill.

A mad dog was killed at Smith station today. The dog bit Master Charley Hunt and a negro boy, whose name was not learned. The negro received a severe bite on the cheek. Much excitement prevails in the community. A number of dogs have been killed.

ATHENS' HOTEL PROJECT.

The Dorsey Property Offered as the Site for It.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—It was reported on the streets today that a prominent citizen of this place had offered to give the Dorsey property, situated at the lower end of Broad street, for a hotel site. The gentleman says he will take the value of the property in bonds, and will also invest one thousand dollars in cash. This offer caused a great deal of excitement, and it is thought that steps will be taken towards getting up a subscription list, and calling a public meeting. It is the opinion of many that the Dorsey property is too low down for a hotel; that the city is rapidly extending in the other direction, and a hotel should be more centrally located. Some seem to think that the Herrington lot would be a desirable place, as it would be the same distance from each depot, as also within a minutes' walk of the business part of town. A new hotel is bound to be erected, and that very soon.

The Case Dismissed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—T. P. Littlefield, of Jesup, was before United States Commissioner Frank Lamar today, charged with retailing liquor without having paid the internal revenue tax. He was defended by M. J. O'Conner and S. D. Surrency. The defendant is the proprietor of a hotel at the county seat of Wayne. A. J. McDaniels, who swore out the warrant for Littlefield's arrest, could not be found and the commissioner discharged the defendant, stating that the evidence did not make out a case.

A Singular Accident.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Henry Sutter, proprietor of a bar at West Broad and Harrison streets, met with a serious accident yesterday. He got up on a chair to reach for a bottle on a shelf. The chair slipped, and Mr. Sutter in falling thrust his right arm through a window pane. The glass cut an artery, and Mr. Sutter lost a great deal of blood. He is quite low today, but is better than he was yesterday.

The New Route to Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Superintendent M. E. Gray has returned from Griffin, where he went to confer with Mr. H. L. Collins, builder of the Atlanta and Florida railroad, with regard to its crossing the Georgia Midland at Williamson. The Atlanta and Florida reached Williamson yesterday. It will not be long before trains will be running to that point and Columbus will then have still a new route to Atlanta.

The Mysterious Jug.

From the Fort Valley, Ga., Enterprise.

After the express office at Powersville was opened the first thing received there per express was a jug of whisky. A citizen of that place said he was glad to know it did not belong to any one there, but to a gentleman living near Byron. The owner of the jug measured the distance from his house to each place and finds he lives nearest Powersville, and as all the prohibitionists of that place have been shipping their jugs to Byron, the Byron lovers of "booze" are going to have all theirs shipped to Powersville now to retaliate. Now how will Powersville proceed to secrete the amount of whisky she consumes? We fear they will soon be on par with Byron, Fort Valley and Perry.

A Queer Letter.

From the Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat.

Judge Lumpkin holds an envelope that was addressed to Hon. A. H. Stephens not many years before he died that was written in this style: "Mr. Alecksander H. Stebbins, X. V. P. of the Southern Conferacy, Crawfodisville, Ga." This is the most peculiar letter now in existance that Mr. Stephens ever received.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Died, at the residence of R. H. Baker, in Dalton, Mrs. G. W. Foute, aged 80 years. Mrs. Foute is the mother of the Rev. R. C. Foute, formerly of St. Philip's.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning, a quarter before nine, Mrs. M. E. Mathews died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Samuel Lumpkin, after a three weeks' illness.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Joseph Burt, a prominent, but aged planter in the lower part of the county, was found dead in his bed Monday morning last. He ate a hearty supper and was apparently well when he retired.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Mr. A. J. Lowe, brother of Mr. W. B. Lowe, of Atlanta, died here at 6 p. m. yesterday. His remains were carried this morning to Newnan, Ga., for interment.

ALBANY, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. L. W. Fleming, of Baker county, wife of the county school commissioner, died suddenly at her home yesterday. She was a native of Liberty county.

DO YOU DANCE?

Rev. J. W. Domingos Stirs Up the Subject,

And Tears Off the Gloss From the Usual Denunciations of Dancing and the Dancers.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., March 6.—[Special.] Rev. J. W. Domingos, a popular southwest Georgia preacher, has delivered a sermon which has created a sensation, and which is likely to create a greater sensation as it is read abroad. The Times, of this place, in referring to it, says:

Some cranks, whose names we could mention, consider dancing the greatest evil of the present day. We do not, nor can we believe this to be true. We do believe, however, that with a little whisky in the ballroom, it is a great evil. This is what makes it wrong.

The Times goes on to synopsize the sermon thus:

Mr. Domingos, in illustrating the evils that followed dancing, said that Jepthah's daughter met him on his return from a victorious conflict in war with cymbals and dancing, and it was then that Jepthah remembered his promise to God; that is, if He would give him power to gain his battle he would have killed the first thing that should meet him on his return home, thinking, perhaps, it would be some tame animal which he prized very much. But, to his great sorrow, it was his beautiful and idolized daughter. This was not because of dancing. It was the thoughtless promise of an ambitious father. Again, he said, that in Macon some time since, at a dance, two men quarreled in the ball room and one killed the other. It was not dancing that caused this murder to be committed, but whisky; then, again, it was not in the best of social circles, but from the most degraded class of people in the city. We do not believe, unless carried to excess, that there is any more harm in dancing among a refined and cultured people than in any other kind of amusement.

Again, he said we should not do anything without serving God. This we consider true; but, if he had said anything that we did without serving God was sin, then woe be unto mankind, for his sins will be many. Do we serve God in our stores, offices, and other various places of business? Do we serve Him at different games of amusement and social gatherings? The eagerness with which the almighty dollar is sought after by man, is by far a greater sin than dancing. The Bible says, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Can you find a place in the Bible where it says you cannot serve God with dancing and music. We think not!

Again Mr. Domingos says, "according to Doctors Young, Jamison, Tausset, Brown, and other good authorities, the word signifies a chorus, and has no reference to any wriggling, twisting or skipping movement of the body." Webster says it is "to move to music with varied motions of the feet."

If dancing was the greatest evil, there would not be so much wriggling, twisting and close squeezing to get to heaven. We do not say it is right to dance, but do say we believe it to be an innocent amusement when indulged in by refined and cultured people and conducted properly.

ATHENS SWELLING UP.

The City Growing and the Citizens Jubilant Over It.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—[Special.—Athens is on the verge of a big boom. Northern capitalists have at last found the Birmingham of Georgia, and the place to put their money where it will bring a handsome income. A Marylander wants twenty acres of Milledge avenue land, to build twenty complete cottages which can be rented out as soon as completed at his own figures.

The vast lumber belt of northeast Georgia is daily coming under the observations of northern and western dealers. The new railroads soon to be completed to Athens will open new fields and make a pathway through dense forests. Thereby placing in the farmers' reach a fine market for his wood which had been cut from his low grounds and allowed to decay, or afford fuel for the fires that tint the wintry skies. Saw mills as yet being unheard of in this neighborhood.

THE MACON AND COVINGTON.

The Macon and Covington, about which the pro and cons have been so much discussed, is now cutting its way through the majestic hills of Clarke county, and in a few short months will burst forth upon the industrious and enterprising populace of the classic city of Georgia, and by its shrill whistle announce its destination reached and its long and tedious journey ended.

The theodlyte of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern is leveled upon the city from every surrounding hill in order to gain an accessible entrance into Athens. We understand that all the deeds to this road have recently been recorded, and from Monroe, N. C., the roadbed is being laid and is progressing as rapidly as could be desired. This is the road which will enable Athens to compete with other points and will turn her wheel of progress many thousand revolutions.

The stately form of Colonel Hoke is often seen in our city, and his very presence always inspires us with new life and foretells of that eventful day in our history when his road shall place us on an equal footing with other leading cities of the empire state.

PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

While our city is advancing in all the steps that made Birmingham—Birmingham and Atlanta—Athens journalism, which lies at the foundation of true success, is making rapid strides towards advancement. The great Banner-Watchman, whose daily and weekly issues tell to thousands in northeast Georgia the wonder working of her city. The Athens Chronicle goes forth every Saturday afternoon and brightens the hearthstones of our enlightened public. The Southern Farmer pays monthly visits to our agriculturists, and carries useful and practical knowledge to tillers of the soil in this section.

The Evening Graphic will make its appearance shortly upon our streets and accompany our citizens to their midday meal.

Through the shrewdness of our county treasurer, Mr. C. J. O'Farrell, our citizens will be saved about $10,000 of taxation, by turning over the county bonds at a smaller per cent.

Our street cars will soon be propelled by electricity, and Belgain block laid in the principal streets and thoroughfares. Athens is certainly destined to be the coming city of Georgia. B. A. S.

Railroad Directors in Savannah.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 6.—Special.]—Tomorrow morning the annual conventions of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway and of the East Georgia and Florida road will be held in Savannah. The directors and officers of both roads will be elected. On Thursday the various roads will be presented in a trip to Brunswick for the inspection of the Brunswick and Western, the latest acquisition of the Plant system.

No Limit on Fish Yarns, Though.

From the Picayune.

A three-mile limit has been established on the fish-line.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

COCOA.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after effects. Requires no boiling. BOWLES & WEILLE, Agents, 83½ E. Alabama street.

Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity and anti-dyspeptic qualities.

Sold by Grocers. Sample mailed for 10 stamps

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6p msa monwedto

LOTTERY DRAWING.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

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Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December.)

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is		$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is		100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is		50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is		25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are		20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are		25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are		25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are		50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are		60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are		100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are		50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are		50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are		30,000
100 Prizes of $200 approximating to $50,000 Prize are		20,00
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$300,000 Prize are	100,00
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$100,000 Prize are	100,00
1,336 Prizes amounting to		$1,055,000

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REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes. sun mon we

GRAND NATIONAL AWARD OF 16,600 FRANCS.

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LAROCHE'S TONIC.

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The GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

ENDORSED by the HOSPITALS for the PREVENTION and CURE of DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER AND AGUE, NEURALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS OF BLOOD, AND RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

An experience of 25 years in experimental analysis, together with the valuable aid extended by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, has enabled M. Laroche to extract the entire properties of Peruvian Bark (a result not before obtained), and to concentrate them in an elixir, which possesses in the highest degree its restorative and invigorating qualities, free from the disagreeable bitterness of ordinary preparations.

This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effect, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

The great Medical Journal of England, the London LANCET, says: "It is an agreeable, and doubtless highly efficacious remedy."

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.



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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 7, 1888.

Mr. Cable and the Negroes.

Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist, has written another article on the negro question, in which he bewails the status of the race in this country. A more futile piece of composition was never submitted to the public prints. His complaint is that the white people of this country refuse to recognize the negro as their social equal. There is a silent majority, Mr. Cable thinks, which is in favor of social equality, but it is overpowered by a malignant minority which will not associate with the negro except on terms of its own making.

The trouble with Mr. Cable is his sentimentality. He must weep over something, and, as he has a choice of subjects, he selects the status of the negro race in this country. His tears, however, are not as salty as they might be. He appears to be anxious to make a reputation as a philanthropist, and he is in a fair way to do so. This will help Mr. Cable, but will it help the negro?

The truth of the matter is that the future of the negro is in the hands of the negro himself. He has before him the future of a citizen, and he can make the best or the worst of it, as the case may be; but we do not understand how Mr. Cable's screeds are to help him.

Mr. Cable has a theory that slavery was a very bad thing; and it was a bad thing for the whites of the south, but it was a very good thing for the negro. Why? Because it was in the nature of a university, in which a parcel of savages were civilized and Christianized. But for slavery, there would be no negroes in this country today, enjoying the fruits of civilization and the rights of citizenship—so that we may be sure that Providence has had a hand in the matter.

There is one thing, however, that even Mr. Cable ought to understand, and that is that the status of the negro cannot be settled by controversy or by articles in the newspapers and magazines. These are mostly irritating to one side or the other, and they can accomplish nothing. If Mr. Cable and the rest of the sentimentalists will let the negro alone, he will get along very well.

THE reduction of the duty on Sumatra leaf tobacco from $1.65 to 36 cents a pound is for the benefit of cigar manufacturers. It doesn't help the grower, but hurts them. It is for the benefit of coolie labor on the island of Sumatra.

An American Zola.

In his novel, "The Truth About Tristem Varick," Mr. Edgar Saltus has given the world a story that should have been left untold.

The story is original and powerful, and it holds the reader to the end, but when he lays it aside he is tempted to pronounce it worse than Zola's worst. We do not mean to say that Mr. Saltus is another Zola. He lacks the Frenchman's coarseness. He never calls a spade a spade. When he has something utterly vile to bring before his readers he does not say a word about it; he simply portrays a certain set of circumstances, and leaves the readers to draw their own conclusion. It takes Zola's superior to do this.

"Tristem Varick" does not contain a single indelicate scene or a single objectionable sentence, and yet it would be impossible to clearly summarize the plot of the story without bringing a blush to the cheeks of every reader. The central incident of the novel is one that was never used before in fiction, and it is to be hoped that it will never be used again. The critics say that the author has handled the incident delicately, and they are right. He has done more. In his manner of handling it he has displayed a consummate art worthy of a master.

The trouble about "Tristem Varick" is not in the printed words; it is in what we read between the lines—in our necessary inferences and conclusions. Only in this roundabout way is it possible to notice this remarkable book. It is a literary curiosity, deserving a certain kind of admiration, and at the same time the severest condemnation. But the book has to be read, as it would be an offense against decency to attempt to give even a faint outline of its plot.

NEW YORK is to have a variety combination composed entirely of red-headed girls. It is thought that this combination will manage to keep the white horses busy.

Free Whisky and the Necessaries of Life.

The agents of the whisky ring, having discovered that the cry of "free-whisky" is fully understood by the people in all its bearings, have concluded to permit a partial reduction of the internal revenue taxes.

If the democrats in congress were as democratic as they ought to be, if they were as earnestly in favor of reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life as they profess to be, they would be unanimously in favor of the total abolition of the internal revenue system.

But how do they discuss such a proposition? With the exception of a few men, who thoroughly understand the situation, they strive to hoodwink the people by crying out: "Which do you prefer, free whisky or a reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life?" It is a false and silly cry, but it has not been without its effect on those who are ignorant of the workings of the tariff.

Their argument is that if the internal revenue is abolished, a deficit will be created, and that, therefore, there can be no reduction of the duties on the necessaries of life. A more absurd argument could not be invented outside of a lunatic asylum, but it is used every day, not only by congressmen, but by editors.

They use this ridiculous argument in the face of the fact that a high tariff cannot, by any possibility, be a revenue tariff. The higher the tariff the smaller the amount of revenue government collects under it. The lower the tariff the greater the amount of importations, and, consequently, the greater the amount of revenue flowing into the treasury. These are facts that any schoolboy can understand, but it seems to be necessary to explain them over and over again.

But when the whisky ring pulls the string, the marionettes must dance, and when there is a proposition to repeal the excise laws, the editors, big and little, and the congressmen, large and small, cry out: "Do you prefer free whisky to cheap necessaries of life?" There can be no doubt that this cry has had its effect on the minds of the ignorant and the unthinking.

Let us look into the matter a little, not for the sake of argument, but for the purpose of getting at the truth. Suppose that the repeal of the internal revenue system creates a deficit in the revenues of the government, would any sane congressman propose to supply that deficit by increasing the duties on the necessaries of life? Let us, for instance, take blankets. In 1880, about 1,500 pairs were imported, on which the government received a revenue of $2,785.29. Would it add to the revenue to increase the duty of 71.62 per cent on blankets? On the contrary, an increase, however small, would stop importations, and the government would receive no revenue from that source.

But suppose that there should be a reduction of the duty on blankets—what would be the result? There would be an increase of importations, and consequently an increase in the amount of revenue flowing into the treasury. This is illustrated by the small reduction made on wool by the act of 1883. The result of this reduction was that the increase of duties on wool and four articles of its manufacture, amounted in three years to $11,465,503. In other words, the small reduction increased the government revenues about four millions of dollars annually.

As a matter of fact—and it is a fact that even the free-traders understand—the internal revenue system stands in the way of tariff reduction. With the internal revenue system intact, or only partially repealed, the only way that taxation can be reduced is to add to the free list. The laboring men may go unprotected, but the whisky ring must be protected.

The Mills tariff bill is the natural outcome of the desire of the ways and means committee to protect the whisky ring. The duty on sugar, which was a revenue, is reduced; wool an agricultural product, is placed on the free list, lumber is placed on the free list, and the reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life is inconsiderable.

This is perfectly natural. With the whisky tax in operation, a reduction of the duties on the necessaries of life would add to the already large surplus in the treasury, and so we see democrats backing and balking, and kicking up a tremendous row over something that they are afraid to touch.

The spectacle is not a hopeful one.

How does Congressman Norwood stand on the question of free lumber? This is a very important matter in southern Georgia.

Probably a Lie.

One Woodbridge, the manager of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, in his crusade against the Roman Catholic church, thus describes the reverend lecturer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

> A man who had the courage when a northerner's life was not worth the taking in the city of New Orleans to say to the landlord of the St. Charles hotel, "You say that there is a nigger down stairs that wants to see me; well, show the colored gentleman up." A man who had the courage to say when he received the answer, "You are in New Orleans, sir, and we don't show niggers up," to reply, "By heavens, you will show the colored gentleman up or take the consequences." A man who has the courage to compel a landlord of the St. Charles hotel to usher the nigger to his room and apologize for refusing a man of whom the great conference of Baptist ministers said: "There is but one Niagara and but one Fulton"—is not this the man, we ask the American people, is not this the man you have been waiting for to cry halt to the Roman Catholic influences which have slowly but surely undermined this great American republic?

Now, the probability is that this sensational story about the landlord of the St. Charles hotel is utterly false. Under the circumstances mentioned by Woodbridge, Fulton would have been promptly kicked out. Possibly in the past a conference of Baptist ministers indorsed Fulton, but he doubtless stood better in the estimation of good people than is the case at the present time. One thing is certain—"no great conference of Baptist ministers," or of the ministers of any other church, will now indorse this man and his methods.

Still, Woodbridge is entitled to his opinion. If he thinks that Fulton can crush the Roman Catholic church because he bulldozed the landlord of a hotel into showing a "nigger" up to his room, let him think so. But it is a ridiculous piece of business, all the same.

IT IS said that the tomb of Alexander has been discovered. If this is true, it is probable that his clay has never been used to stop a leak in a barrel.

The Early Presidents and the Tariff.

An esteemed correspondent requests us to give a summary of the views held by our early presidents concerning the tariff.

When the union of the states was organized under the federal constitution the protection of American industry was the very first thing that engaged the attention of our statesmen. The first congress passed the first tariff bill, and the preamble declared that the tariff was necessary, among other things, "for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures." Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson all declared in their messages that such protection was necessary. In 1802 Jefferson said in a message to congress that some of the objects of government were: "To foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man; and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances." He was not afraid of a surplus. In 1806 he said in a message.

> To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost (or tariff) and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?
>
> * * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> The patriotism of the people would prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and other objects of public improvement.

President Monroe in his inaugural address in 1817, said:

> Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influences in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously for agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

President Jackson, in a message in 1830, declared that the denial of the right of the government:

> To exercise this power for the purpose of protection would be to present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the states, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of congress, the continued acquiescence of the states, and the general understanding of the people.

Again, in a letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, Jackson wrote:

> If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which Providence has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves.

These extracts from the writings of the fathers of the republic speak for themselves, and our correspondent cannot fail to see that our early presidents considered what Henry Clay called "the American system" the corner-stone of the republic.

THE cotton that grows in Wall street is a queer plant. It's as hard to handle as a bamboo brier.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WHO IS TO take Brother Blaine's place in the republican band-wagon?

MASSACHUSETTS HAS AN anti-death society. Its members have an idea that baked beans are loaded.

MR. VANDERBILT PAYS his cook $10,000. This is small pay for a man who cooks for a Vanderbilt. The old Commodore used to do his own cooking as well as his own cussin'.

A NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT has hunted up a lot of the poor relations of the Vanderbilts. They are living in New Jersey, and they say that the Fifth avenue Vanderbilts don't know them.

FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA, is without a lawyer, and the local paper says that the place needs one, but adds: "Two lawyers will do better, and it would be better for the people." It would be a nuisance to have only one lawyer. Another would be needed to counteract his influence.

THE DEATH OF the venerable A. Bronson Alcott, at his daughter's residence in Boston, last Sunday, was followed by the death of his daughter, Louisa, yesterday. Both father and daughter leave behind them two of the most famous names in the literature of New England.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Blue Eyes.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Can you tell us the color of the eyes of the presidents of the United States? W. M.

It is said that all the presidents of the United States, except General Harrison, had blue eyes. Among the great men of the world blue eyes appear to have been predominant. Socrates, Shakspeare, Locke, Bacon, Milton, Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon and Humboldt, all had blue eyes.

Farm Values.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What is the value of all the farms, live stock and farming implements in the country? READER.

In 1880 the approximate, not the tax, valuation of all the farms in the union was $10,167,096,776, and that of these states $4,596,041,000. The value of the farming implements on these was $197,837,000, and of the live stock $776,191,000. The total farming capital as shown by these items was then $5,530,069,000 in these states.

Not Authorized by Him.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please allow me to say that the announcements which have been made for several Sabbaths in your notices of church services with reference to me preaching morning and evening in Rankin's chapel, are not authorized by me, I am regularly occupying my own pulpit. N. KEFF SMITH.

The Poor Man's Coin.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Editors Constitution: Thanks to the railroad commissioners, who, with the aid of the railroads, propose to popularize in Georgia the American cent. The efforts of THE CONSTITUTION some years ago did much in this direction, but still this little coin is far from holding the place of honor it deserves. Why should any affect to despise it and treat it as a nuisance? Consider. The American cent is an emblem of democracy. It was named by Thomas Jefferson when it was first issued in 1792.

It is an emblem of equity, since exact change can not be made without it.

It is an emblem of thrift. The more than $700,000,000 in the savings banks of New England and the still larger sum in the savings banks of the middle states, are but multiples of the little bronzed-faced common cent.

It is a Mascot that brings more luck to its possessor than the rabbit's foot ever did.

At the conclusion of the Franco-German war the treaty of peace concluded March 1, 1871, compelled France to pay Germany five milliards of francs—in our money nearly $1,000,000,000. It was paid in two years and four months with an ease that astonished the civilized world. Where did this vast sum come from? The money in sight, the bank statistics of France, showed no such depletion. It came largely from the small coins saved up by the French peasantry and buried by them in pots in their back yards.

"Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves" is the motto of the economical. He who despises the cent will be likely to fall into disgrace for the lack of a dollar. A satirist says:

> "You may sin twenty times,
> But the worst of all crimes
> Is to find yourself short
> Of a dollar or two."

The use of small coin is a mark of civilization. Don't wince! Travel, look about you and you must admit that this is strictly true. The English farthing, a bronzed coin, is worth only about half of an American cent.

The German mark is worth twenty-three cents and eight mills. The copper coin called the pfennig is the 100th part of a mark, and worth less than a fourth of our cent.

The French franc is worth nineteen cents and three mills of our money. The centime is a bronze coin only the 100th part of a franc and worth less than one-fifth of our cent. In other words, it would take more than twenty-five centimes to equal the nickel, which is the smallest coin in common use in Atlanta. And yet there are many things in the French markets that are daily bought for one centime each. Even with the cent as our smallest coin we should have to pay five times as much for the same things.

In the oldest and most civilized cities small coins are most used. In the young and "fresh" cities small coins are received only with an elevated nose.

Thirty years ago Chicago was too "fresh" to use any coin smaller than a half dime. Less than fifteen years ago it was hard work to sell a daily paper there at three cents. A paper that sold for less than five cents was not thought worth reading. Chicago is bravely over all that nonsense now. The Chicago Evening News sells for one cent and has the largest circulation of any daily paper west of New York. It hardly seems possible that the newsboys should find its sale profitable, but they do, for almost everybody buys it. The business man who has only three minutes in which to scan its headlines, gets the worth of his money, while nearly 100,000 laborers and mechanics buy it daily, who would not think of taking a more expensive paper. Its daily circulation is between 100,000 and 200,000. Thus the News becomes a mine of wealth for its publishers.

But freshest of all places I was ever in was California, when I was there less than fourteen years ago. There the smallest coin then in common use was a quarter of a dollar. A cigar, a glass of beer, a pound of grapes that cost $15 a ton, were each a quarter of a dollar. The least thing in San Francisco cost a quarter. The only exception to this rule that I remember was the daily paper. The Alta Californian sold for a dime. I paid two dollars for a plain necktie that I could have bought anywhere east of the Rocky mountains for half a dollar. Of course, in such an era of extravagance a clerk wit a salary of $150 a month could barely support his lone self. A spin to the cliffs, six miles away, behind a livery horse, cost him six dollars, and everything else in proportion. Even the caller upon the board of trade whose stentorian voice brought him 1,000 gold dollars a month, I was told, could save nothing. If he went into a saloon for a drink, custom demanded that he should call up every one present to imbibe with him at a quarter a piece. At Sacramento I was introduced to the genial Sargent, then United States senator from California, recently deceased, and came with him as far east as Ogden City. In calling his attention to these peculiarities of his constituents, he laughingly replied: "Oh, these are provincialisms. They'll get over them as they mix with the outside world." And so they have. Whether they now treat the cent with due respect I am not informed, but they no longer elevate their noses at the nickel. A little more civilization will bring them to the cent, if it has not already done so.

The adoption of the cent in Georgia will prove the forerunner of the savings bank and then Charleston and the older cities of the union, will cease to look down upon us. C. M. CADY.

An Explanation Asked For.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your issue of March 6th I see a call for help needed by the committee of colored men now at Washington working in the interest of the $400,000 appropriation for the national colored exposition, and you appeal to our citizens to contribute to the fund necessary to pay the expenses of said committee, saying: "The exposition is something in which every person in Atlanta is interested."

Will you kindly explain "this interest of every person in Atlanta," and how it conciliates with the following extract from the Birmingham Herald of March 3:

> WASHINGTON, March 2.—The senate committee on education and labor today ordered favorable report on the bill making an appropriation for the world's exposition for colored people at Birmingham, Ala. The amount appropriated by the bill is reduced from $600,000 to $400,000, for the reason that the Birmingham authorities have tendered the grounds and buildings free.

It was understood, by publications of THE CONSTITUTION since last year, that the exposition was to be held in Atlanta. In this extract, and in other articles published previously in the Herald, the magic city claims to have made all arrangements for that exhibition. Please explain this apparent or real conflict. QUESTION.

Editor Pulitzer's Liberality.

In reply to the statement of the Philadelphia News that Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World, "has not endeared himself to those in his profession by kind and generous acts, Mr. John A. Cockerill writes as follows:

"I desire to say that in my twenty years connection with journalism, I have not known a newspaper proprietor whose acts towards his employes have been more kind and generous than Mr. Pulitzer's. I do not know of a worthy person in his employ, either in St. Louis or New York, who has not had his salary increased according to his merit. He has given several of his editors an interest in his St. Louis newspaper; he voluntarily increased the compensation of the printers connected with the World; he took a large block of stock in the World Building association, and distributed it among his employes, he has made more voluntary contributions to his printers, pressmen, reporters and editors during the past three years than all the other New York proprietors of newspapers combined. He has paid more for contributed space matter in the World than is paid in any other New York newspaper office, and the salaries of his editors and reporters probably exceed those of any other newspaper in the world. I may add that the New York World has ten men in its service who receive over $100 a week, and whose aggregate salaries amount to $75,000 a year. This cannot be said of any other newspaper office in the United States."

He Got the Hat.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A wager of a silk hat once cost many lives. It was in 1811, when Captain Decatur, of the United States navy, commanding the frigate United States, met Captain Carden, of the British navy, commanding the Macedonia. It was just prior to the war of 1812, and while talking about the chances, Carden said to Decatur:

"If you and I ever meet after hostilities are declared, I'll bet you a silk hat that the Macedonia will capture the United States."

"I'll bet you a silk hat you don't," was the reply.

The two frigates met on October 25, 1812, and after a bloody fight, the English flag was lowered.

Decatur hastened on board the prize, and Carden tendered his sword.

"D——n your sword, Carden," said Decatur. "I bet you a silk hat, and as we're a long way from a hatter, I'll take the one you wear." The hat was given.

Mr. Harle's Transactions.

Mr. Harle, who seems to have been the center of the great storm on Wall street, has been looking over the field, and is, his friends say, amply able to take care of himself. He has had many offers of assistance, but has declined them all.

It was an error in the dispatches of yesterday as to the amount of cotton he held, and his cotton, instead of being held through brokerage offices, was through the strongest commission houses in New York.

Mr. Harle won last year in spite of hurtful rumors, and has the grit to face the same again. He is prepared for reverses as well as successes, and believes that "he laughs best who laughs last."

The Jackal and the Lion.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Jackal met a Hunter in the Forest and at once began to pour out such Vials of Wrath against the Lion that the Hunter was Amazed.

"Why!" exclaimed the Jackal, "the Lion is a Liar, Thief, Robber, Ghoul and Murderer, and is not Worthy of the Friendship of the Polecat!"

"Did he ever Abuse you?"

"Oh, no."

"Ever Injure you?"

"No."

"Then Whence this Malignity?"

"Well—ah—well, I can't get over it that he was born a Lordly Lion and I a Miserable Jackal."

MORAL:

That's the key-note to nine-tenths of the slanders.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Whitehall Times: Whisky lowers the man and raises the devil.

Burlington Free Press: A progressive dinner party—the tramp.

New Orleans Picayune: Sleepers are cars for travelers to lay awake in.

Tid Bits: Strange that breaking both wings of an army is the surest thing to make it fly.

Philadelphia Call: Work and play are necessary to each other, but they should not be mixed.

Freeman's Magazine: Why is a lover like a kernel of corn? Because he turns white when he pops.

Duluth Paragrapher: The average cat, like the industrious traveling man, almost always works on a purr-scent.

Harvard Lampoon: Because we pronounce "would" wood, it does not follow that we pronounce "Gould" good.

Norristown Herald: Miss Parloa gives a recipe for making "kisses." Another good way is to get up a game of copenhagen.

Pittsburg Post: A volcano has been discovered on the plantation of J. B. Helhere, near Newberry, S. C. There may be something in a name after all.

An uncommon malady has broken out at a boardinghouse in Charlotte, N. C. The guests have become so fat, it is said, that their most intimate friends would scarcely recognize them. A horse drover named Irwin was the first upon whom the sudden fattening process was noticed. He at once called a doctor, who said he was suffering from erysipelas. The following day the other boarders and the landlady felt the same malady. Their faces are puffed and swollen, and each has high fever. The doctors are puzzled over the queer cases.

Fall River, Mass., points proudly to the fact that the late Perry Davis, "the pain killer," was a carpenter in that city forty years ago or more. When he found his panacea for all ills he left his bench and took to peddling medicine in a basket. His neighbors told him he was foolish to desert his trade in such a manner, but Davis never doubted his ability to make a fortune with his "pain killer." He went to Providence, R. I., and became proprietor of what was afterward the largest patent medicine establishment in the world. He died some years ago, leaving a large estate to his heirs.

RIDER HAGGARD.

How the Famous Author of "She" Looks and Acts.

London Letter.

There is a prevailing idea among the general public that the writer of "She," "King Soloman's Mines, and "Allan Quartermain," must be one of those mysterious creatures living in a state of artificial exaltation, and evolving those weird fancies from a chloral heated imagination. To realize the desperate fallacy of such a theory, one needs to meet and observe a man who lends no external indications of importunate insight; not one of those nervous, fragile, unearthly entities, such a type as our Edgar Allan Poe vividly furnishes forth.

When I first met Mr. Haggard I was most impressed with his simplicity of appearance, his selfpoise, and air of speechless self-appreciation. I saw in a throng of three hundred authors a tall, slender young man accepting the worship of a deity with scarcely a propitiatory smile. He impressed me as one who had become familiar with applause rather than gravity.

His figure is interesting and entirely wanting in eccentricity, but not, it is true, wanting in a certain kind of distinction that is almost plainness.

He is a blonde type of man, with a prevalence of those tints known as ashen. A sallow, colorless skin, unlighted by warmer hues; hair darkened only by the mingling of the deeper drab shades, and a dull, blue eye, which physicians are wont to associate with the anemic temperament. His forehead is square and strong, his lips firm, his chin resistive, and his eyes full of clear, deep, concentrative force. An unemotional face, implying none of the lighter, tenderer moods; a face utterly lacking in strong pigment, but rich in puissance of modeling. In statue symmetrical, erect without pomposity—a physical structure held together and given motive power by sinews of spring-wire expressing sturdiness, endurance and elasticity. His voice in speech is low, measured and melodious.

SHE OPPOSED THE STRIKE.

An Engineer's Pretty Wife Makes Him Stay with His Locomotive.

From the Chicago Mail.

The great strike on the "Q" road reminds me of a romance. In one of the towns on the main line lives a man who for years has been in the employ of the corporation which is now having trouble. From apprentice boy in the workshop he worked his way up until he became an engineer. One night he was called up and sent on an extra. He had not gone far on his run when something danced before the glare of his headlight, and as quickly did he reverse the engine. Leaving the pilot he walked down the track and found a child neatly wrapped and wide awake. He took it back to the pilot, made a cot for it, and proceeded on his run. On his return home the waif of the road was taken to his home, adopted, reared and educated.

She became one of the beauties of the little town and grew into womanhood. The engineer, although nearly thirty-five years older than the pretty faced creature, loved her, and they were married. The other day when there were rumors of a strike the old engineer appealed to his child wife for advice, and she begged him to remain with the company and not desert the road on which he found her and from which he rescued her. He consented, and there is one of the old engineers who is true to the throttle. I have this little story from a gentleman who lives in town where the old engineer makes his home.

A Sensible Suggestion.

From the New York Herald.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION prints a vigorous appeal in favor of the railways encouraging immigation to the south. The south Atlantic states are "the best part of the republic" and offer every inducement to capital and intelligent labor. The "northwest has an intolerable winter climate," and if the railroads will only assist immigration, a large and useful population will tend to the cotton states.

The importance of this was brought to the attention of the northern people by Representative William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in a work recently published, devoted to the resources of the cotton states, and their attractions as homes and centers of industry. The Herald commended this publication at the time, coming as it did from an advanced radical republican leader, as a solid contribution to the harmony of the union.

The anticipations of THE CONSTITUTION should be realized. The railways can do a good deal toward directing emigration, but public opinion and state enterprise among our southern friends can do more. The deterrent influence, so far as emigration from the north is concerned, is the fear that men with northern habits and principles are not welcome in the south. Independent folks shrink from communities where they have to apologize for their convictions, and where difference in political opinion sometimes means social ostracism. On the surface this may seem a small matter, but it is of more consequence than any possible railway enterprise or energy.

He Was From Atlanta.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Kemble, the illustrator, confesses to a reprehensible deed. He was standing on a platform of the elevated railroad when a drunken man lurched against him. He made way for the intoxicated, but the intoxicated did not wish to get away. He had something on his mind, and addressed Mr. Kemble thus:

"Shay! Are you f'm Georgia?"

"Yep."

"Say! Ish that sho?"

"Yep."

"Shay! D'you live (hic) near Al-la-lanta?"

"Yep."

"Shay! D'you know Zhen'ral Arden?"

"Yep."

"Shay! Where is Zhen'ran Arden?"

"General Arden? Why, don't you see him over there on that bench?"

"Ish that Zhen'ral Arden?"

"Yep."

At this juncture Mr. Kemble was amused to see the intoxicated march over to the mild little stranger, to whom he had shunted the now burdensome interest of the drunkard, but his amusement changed to dismay and he fled by the first train, when the intoxicated poised himself, first on his heels and then his toes in front of the old gentleman, and, after taking deliberate and thoughtful aim, slapped his face.

The Husband Enjoyed It.

Thomas Stevens, the Bicycler.

There is a good deal of coquetry among the Hungarians, and in the lower Danubian provinces of Slavonia and Crotia the maidens seem almost to the manner born.

"Would that I were a rosebud," said a charming young Hungarian matron to me once at a champagne supper the Budapest boys were giving me in the exposition grounds.

"And why, pray, would you want to be a rosebud? You are a——"

"That you might wear me for a button-hole bouquet, on your journey around the world," she replied, partially hiding her face behind her fan.

"That is very complimentary," I said.

"And what would you do with the rose when it faded?" she continued, peeping over her fan with a pair of very black eyes; "would you throw it away?"

There was a lot more of this sort of talk, and her husband, who was sitting at the same table, seemed to enjoy it as much as the fair prattler did herself; it was very evident that he didn't think it anything extraordinary.

And Usually With the Same Result.

From the St. Albans Messenger.

Did you ever notice that a man goes to a lawyer and to a physician for precisely the same purpose—to recover?

Journalism in the Bounding West.

From the Omaha Herald.

The Long Pine Bugle office has been closed by the sheriff.

Impromptu.

TO M. M. F.

For the Constitution.

I cast a pebble out in space,
At night—where darkness reigned—
And thought no more upon the act,
For harm was never aimed;
But when the morning's sun arose,
And everything made clear to view,
I saw a sparrow lying dead—
Killed by the stone I threw.
And so a little careless act,
May strike a kind and loving friend,
And kill the love they bore for us,
While we're helpless to amend;
A pebble thrown, a careless jest,
May bring our lives ceaseless pain,
While in our hearts we know full well,
That harm was not our aim.

SARGE.

THE REPUBLICANS

The Party at Work in Alabama and South Carolina.

The Alabama State Convention For the 15th of May—Action in South Carolina—Other News.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—[Special.]—The republican state executive committee met in the office of Commissioner Barber this morning and was called to order by Dr. R. A. Moseley, of Talladega, who announced that he had just received a telegram from Chairman Bingham, stating that he was detained at home and could not come. A. A. Mabson, of Montgomery, moved that George W. Braxdell, a negro from Talladega, be appointed temporary chairman, which was carried.

The committee decided to hold the state convention in this city on the 15th of May. J. D. Hardy, of Calera, said he was in favor of a state ticket. The party could only hope for success by constantly keeping up the organization and the fight. The success of the party, if only in a presidential ticket in the state, would not mean near so much as a general and glorious victory all down the line.

A. A. Mabson also offered the following resolution, which brought about the climax in the meeting, and tested the strength of the various presidential candidates:

> Resolved, That the executive committee of the republican party of Alabama, recognizes in the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, a statesman and the true type of an American citizen, whose elevation to the presidency would be of incalculable benefit to the whole country, north and south.

The resolution was amended and the amendment accepted by adding that the committee urge on the national convention the propriety of "selecting a southern man for vice-president on our ticket." But Mr. Mabson, seeing that his Sherman resolution would unquestionably be snowed under, said he would save the committee some trouble, and withdrew his resolution. The sentiment of the convention, which was undoubtedly against the resolution, is taken to mean that Sherman has not a clear majority, or even a fighting show in the committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—There was considerable surprise here today upon the discovery that the republican state executive committee were in session. The party leaders had kept this very quiet. The committee met at 1 o'clock and remained in session till 5, sitting with closed doors. There were present the following members: E. M. Brayton, chairman; W. J. Whipper, W. D. Crum, T. B. Johnston, W. F. Myers, E. A. Webster, S. W. Legare, Robert Smalls, Paris Simpkins, W. N. Taft, T. J. Tourney, F. L. Hicks, A. W. Curds, John F. Loper, E. H. Heas, S. A. Swails, Z. E. Walker, F. S. Edwards, J. P. Boyden.

The only positive action taken was the calling of a state convention to be held here on the first Tuesday in May. The committee gave its attention also to perfecting the organization of the party in the several counties, and providing for the election of delegates. Much time was taken up in considering a bill prepared by Brayton, on the suggestion of Senator William E. Chandler, to regulate federal elections in South Carolina. The proposed bill virtually abrogates the election laws of this state, so far as they relate to federal offices, and places the machinery in the control of congress. The proposed bill is accompanied with a letter from Brayton, charging the democrats of this state with having virtually disfranchised the negro. The committee made plans to bring this matter prominently before the party all over the state and to agitate it elsewhere as far as possible.

There were some little differences in the party four years ago, but these have been settled today. The organization, or what is left of it, will be solid against the democrats. While no action was taken as to running a state ticket, it is clear that the committee is opposed to such a course. The party will confine its efforts to the fight for the electoral tickets to one or two congressional district and to a few counties where the heavy negro majority holds out some promise of success.

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Secretary of Treasury, Alexander Hamilton—Mr. Morris Brandon.
Attorney General, Edmund Randolph—Mr. Turnbull.
First Speaker House of Representatives, Mr. Muhlenburg—Mr. F. J. Paxson.
Count D'Monstur, representative of France, First Congress—Mr. James F. O'Neil.
Chancellor Livingston—Judge Howard Van Epps.
Senator (Ga.) Wm. Few—Mr. Willie Beattie.
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THE REPUBLICANS

The Party at Work in Alabama and South Carolina.

The Alabama State Convention For the 15th of May—Action in South Carolina—Other News.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—[Special.]—The republican state executive committee met in the office of Commissioner Barber this morning and was called to order by Dr. R. A. Moseley, of Talladega, who announced that he had just received a telegram from Chairman Bingham, stating that he was detained at home and could not come. A. A. Mabson, of Montgomery, moved that George W. Braxdell, a negro from Talladega, be appointed temporary chairman, which was carried.

The committee decided to hold the state convention in this city on the 15th of May. J. D. Hardy, of Calera, said he was in favor of a state ticket. The party could only hope for success by constantly keeping up the organization and the fight. The success of the party, if only in a presidential ticket in the state, would not mean near so much as a general and glorious victory all down the line.

A. A. Mabson also offered the following resolution, which brought about the climax in the meeting, and tested the strength of the various presidential candidates:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the republican party of Alabama, recognizes in the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, a statesman and the true type of an American citizen, whose elevation to the presidency would be of incalculable benefit to the whole country, north and south.

The resolution was amended and the amendment accepted by adding that the committee urge on the national convention the propriety of "selecting a southern man for vice-president on our ticket." But Mr. Mabson, seeing that his Sherman resolution would unquestionably be snowed under, said he would save the committee some trouble, and withdrew his resolution. The sentiment of the convention, which was undoubtedly against the resolution, is taken to mean that Sherman has not a clear majority, or even a fighting show in the committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—There was considerable surprise here today upon the discovery that the republican state executive committee were in session. The party leaders had kept this very quiet. The committee met at 1 o'clock and remained in session till 5, sitting with closed doors. There were present the following members: E. M. Brayton, chairman; W. J. Whipper, W. D. Crum, T. B. Johnston, W. F. Myers, E. A. Webster, S. W. Legare, Robert Smalls, Paris Simpkins, W. N. Taft, T. J. Tourney, F. L. Hicks, A. W. Curds, John F. Loper, E. H. Heas, S. A. Swails, Z. E. Walker, F. S. Edwards, J. P. Boyden.

The only positive action taken was the calling of a state convention to be held here on the first Tuesday in May. The committee gave its attention also to perfecting the organization of the party in the several counties, and providing for the election of delegates. Much time was taken up in considering a bill prepared by Brayton, on the suggestion of Senator William E. Chandler, to regulate federal elections in South Carolina. The proposed bill virtually abrogates the election laws of this state, so far as they relate to federal offices, and places the machinery in the control of congress. The proposed bill is accompanied with a letter from Brayton, charging the democrats of this state with having virtually disfranchised the negro. The committee made plans to bring this matter prominently before the party all over the state and to agitate it elsewhere as far as possible.

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The announcement in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, that the entertainment would take place Tuesday night, and that it would be for the benefit of the Atlanta Rifles, is one of those mysterious and unaccountable mistakes, which, as Sothern would say: "No feller can find out." Of course, the entertainment will be tomorrow, (Thursday night,) and for the benefit of the Atlanta Artillery, and not the Rifles.

About People.

Miss Lecila Strickland, a very bright and pretty young lady of Greenville county, S. C., is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mr. Louis Patterson, of Jackson, Miss., a prominent young society man of that city, has been visiting friends in Atlanta for several days. He returned home yesterday morning.

Miss Sarah Perkerson and Miss Mattie Wheeler, of Mobile, who have been visiting relatives in Atlanta, have gone home.

Miss Fanny and Morris B. Schlesinger, of New York City, are visiting Mrs. Harry L. Schlesinger, 59 West Harris street.

WALKS AND TALKS.

General Murray, formerly of Kentucky, and since Governor of Utah, was in the city for a few hours last evening. General Murray is on his way from New York to California where he has been spending the winter with his family. He says that southern California, San Diego in particular, is still enjoying a big boom and everybody seems to be making money.

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"The Florida season," said Mr. L. J. Ellis, of the East Tennessee, yesterday, "is bigger than it has been for years. Both St. Augustine and Jacksonville are crowded with visitors and the same may be said of the other resorts in the state. Early in the year the outlook was not particularly bright but I notice that the season grows later each year. A great many people are going down there every day."

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"I tell you what it is," said an employe of the United States, "this government would not be troubled with quite so big a surplus if it were to pay its honest debts to its officers. Take the federal courts for instance. Almost every year the officers of the courts have to borrow money with which to pay costs of the court, and they have to wait a long time for their money. The appropriations for the judiciary are hardly ever large enough, and the result is that the courts are badly hampered. It doesn't look right to have the members of congress to do so much talking about the surplus and yet refuse to devote a small portion of that surplus to the payment of debts of this kind."

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Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, the able and accomplished solicitor-general of the Savanah circuit, is in the city. He is deservedly one of the most popular young men in Georgia, and has a host of friends in Atlanta who are always happy to see him.

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One side of an Atlanta boardinghouse is covered with an advertisement of "Smith's Bile Beans, a sure cure for all stomach disorders."

It might be suggested that this is a peculiarly appropriate sign for the average boardinghouse.

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The Rev. G. B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, becomes more popular every day. He is not only a profound theologian, a pursuasive preacher and a good pastor, but also a public-spirited citizen. The immense success of the entertainment last night, given by the Fortnightly club of the Central Presbyterian church, is in one sense a compliment to Dr. Strickler. There is no more prosperous or influential church in Atlanta than the Central Presbyterian.

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There is not a merchant between Atlanta and New Orleans who did not know "Mose" Garrison, so long the representative of Colgate, the soap man. Garrison died a few days ago at his home in Montgomery, and the news of his death brings sorrow to many a heart.

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Mr. Charles Copeland, the well known Boston artist, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Copeland is on a tour through the south gathering material for illustrating a volume of southern ballads which will soon be issued by a Boston publishing house. He leaves today for Macon and Albany, where he goes to get a glimpse of plantation life.

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Captain Ed Young, editor and proprietor of the Greensboro, Ga., Sun, was in the city yesterday. Ed has many friends in Atlanta who are glad to know that the world is using him well. He is very much in love with Greensboro, and says so upon every occasion.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

John Simmons, the brother of little Missie, whose disappearance from home on Monday created quite a stir, states that he did not say to a reporter that "Mrs. Martin was not a good woman." What he did say was that "if she persuaded Missie to leave home she couldn't amount to much." "Mrs. Martin," he added, "says she did not persuade sister to leave, so of course we have nothing against her."

Arrangements for locating the Atlanta car works will be perfected about the first of April, and material will then be ordered for the construction of the buildings. The books for subscriptions and the papers of information concerning the works are in the hands of Mr. R. D. Mann, No. 4 Kimball house.

A meeting of the special committee having in charge the matter of a Temperance tabernacle, met yesterday morning and discussed the matter at some length. Colonel L. P. Grant has tendered a large and beautiful lot near Grant's park. The outlook encourages the committee to proceed in their work, and a meeting will be called next week to formulate a plan of operation to secure the necessary funds to erect a tabernacle seating 10,000 people.

CALLED UP FOR LIBEL.

The Story of a North Carolina Editor With Two Names.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Sperry W. Hearne, editor of the Wadesboro Intelligencer, will be arrested at that place tomorrow morning on a warrant charging him with criminal libel. The warrant was sworn out this evening before a Raleigh magistrate by J. L. Stone, a musical instrument dealer of this city. Stone is selling what is known as zephr cotton for five dollars per pound, claiming it to be of remarkable quality. Hearne charges, editorially, in his paper that Stone was swindling the farmers with seed. Hearne will be brought here for trial, and the case is sure to make a great stir. Hearne was for years known as S. W. Henly, but some time ago made the startling confession that his name was really Hearne. He is a Virginian by birth.

Prisoners Break Loose.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—At Durham, this morning, three prisoners escaped from jail. All are colored. Their names are Peter Williams, Ruffin Taylor and George Jones. Last night when Jailer Faucett locked them in their iron cells, they stood at the door, and unobserved by him, pushed the door slightly and prevented the bolt entering the proper groove. This morning the prisoners were in the corridor when Faucett entered and sprang upon him.

PERSONAL.

MR. MARSHALL GRIGGS, the popular druggist, brother of Doctor A. W. Griggs, of West Point, will leave Atlanta in a few days for California.

MR. FRANK LANIER, jr., of West Point, is at the Kimball.

MR. O. L. GREGORY, of Macon, is at the Kimball house.

MR. PAUL JONES, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city.

MR. VIRGIL POWERS, of Macon, one of the state road commissioners, is registered at the Kimball house.

MR. LAWRENCE JONES, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city.

MR. PERRY M. DELEON, of Savannah, is at the Kimball house.

MR. JOHN W. RYCKMAN, director general of the Augusta exposition, is stopping at the Kimball.

MR. GEORGE DAVISON, of Belfast, Ireland, is registered at the Kimball house.

HON. J. A. BAKER, of Cartersville, is in the city, stopping at the Kimball.

MR. ROBERT M. GREEN, of Philadelphia, is at the Kimball.

MRS. J. E. DEVAUGHN, of Montezuma, Ga., is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Israel Putnam.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

A very nutricious drink for children.

COVERED WITH BLOOD.

Two Negro Men Have a Hard Fight With a Burglar.

The Day in Police Circles Shows Up a Burglary or Two and a Car Breaker—Other Police News.

Three negro men, their faces and hands stained with blood, their clothing torn and disarranged, walked into the city prison yesterday afternoon, presenting every indication of having passed through a desperate and bloody struggle.

The negroes were Booth Davis, John Jordan and Luther Boswell.

Boswell was a prisoner and his captors were Davis and Jordan, both of whom were bleeding from a half dozen ugly knife wounds inflicted by Boswell. For some time past Davis has been a trusted house servant at R. L. Duncan's residence, No. 144 South Pryor street. During the morning yesterday Jordan, who works just across the street, went to Mr. Duncan's and began talking with Davis. The two negroes were quite friendly, and when Davis entered the house to discharge some duty Jordan followed him in. The two men went up stairs, and as they entered a room were astonished to find two negro men industriously ransacking the bureau drawers, boxes and chests. The two negroes were equally surprised when discovered, and made an attempt to escape. One of them dashed through the door in which Davis and Jordan were yet standing, while the other sprang through the window. The two servants, though astonished at the discovery and the escape, quickly recovered themselves and started in pursuit. They ran down the stairway and into the yard just in time to see the negro who had leaped from the window gather himself up from the ground. They both made a dive for the negro, and the negro made a dive for freedom. Then a pretty race began, and for more than a mile, across lots, over fences and over ditches, they ran. Finally the negro wheeled about, and jerking out a large knife, assaulted the person nearest him. That was Davis. Davis was much smaller than the man he had been chasing, but, notwithstanding the knife, fought with desperation until Jordan came up. Then the two joined in the fight upon the negro they had been following and finally succeeded in disarming him, but not until they had received several knife wounds. After disarming the negro Davis and Jordan gathered him, one on either side, and led him to the city prison. The prisoner kicked hard, and while en route to the prison several desperate scuffles ensued. At the prison Davis told his story and, surrendering his prisoner to the officer in charge, with Jordan, sought a physician, who dressed their wounds. Davis had two ugly cuts besides three or four scratches. In his left shoulder there was a very long gash and near his elbow on the left arm was a bad gash. Jordan had a severe wound on his right cheek and another one on his forehead.

The prisoner gave his name as Luther Boswell, and said that he had made a mistake in the house, having been hired by a gentleman living next door to do some work. He at first declined to give the name of the negro who was with him, and who got away, but finally informed the officers that his associate was John Williams. Members of the police department secured a description of Williams, and later in the day succeeded in arresting him. He was locked up, and, like Boswell, was booked for burglary.

HE IS CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Lee Asberry, a small, jet black negro, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday by members of the mounted department of police. The negro is charged with burglary, and it is said that he is responsible for several broken doors which have been discovered recently.

A BROKEN CAR DOOR.

The watchman in the Central road yard came upon a car breaker last night, just as he had broken a seal, and was in the act of opening a box car door. The car breaker detected the watchman just about the time he was himself discovered, and succeeded in getting away, but not until he had been chased quite a distance.

HE GOT THE CHICKENS.

Night before last a chicken thief entered C. H. Nelson's premises on Martin street and succeeded in getting away with five fine chickens. The thief poisoned a fine mastiff before entering the place, and the dog was found dead in the yard yesterday morning.

THE RALEIGH FIGHT.

Barroom Men Favor Who Prohibition.—A Strange Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Today there was a long argument on the local option question before the board of commissioners of Wake county, in session in this city. The petition for the holding of another local option election was presented. The law requires that one-fourth of the registered voters must sign such petition. Remarks were made in favor of the petition by counsel for anti-prohibitionists. The county commissioners have the matter under advisement. It is a curious fact that Raleigh, which is now "a dry" town, is encircled by bar rooms. These do a great business, which would be broken up if liquor is allowed to be sold in the city so the owners of these bar rooms, while avowedly desiring an election held, are secretly using their influence to maintain the present state of affairs. The law on local option is vague, and this is the cause of considerable trouble to the commissioners in making up their decision, which they will render tomorrow. It is evident in noticing proceedings today that both republicans and democrats fear the entanglements of the prohibition question.

Municipal Politics in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—The democratic clubs of this city met tonight to consider whether the nominations for mayor and aldermen should be made by a convention or in a primary election. The primary plan was adopted by an almost unamious vote. The election promises to be very quiet. The incumbent, mayor, will be renominated without opposition and there will be no fight against the democratic ticket from any quarter.

The Wamsutta Mills Shutting Down.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 6.—The Wamsutta mills, whose spinners and balkboys are now on a strike, give notice that all of their mills, except No. 6, will shut down tonight for an indefinite period. The news has created consternation among the traders, who depend largely on the 2,500 operators for support.

Faith in the Hotel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 6.—[Special.]—The meeting today to organize a company to build a hotel on the Sand Hills disclosed a prevailing belief in the value and importance of the movement, and a committee was appointed and preliminary steps taken, which promise a speedy inauguration of practical work.

The Farm Fund.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—State Chemist H. B. Battle returned today from Washington, bringing with him $7,500 of the Hatch experiment farm fund, which he paid over to the state treasurer, who is ex-officio treasurer of the department of agriculture.

Pursuing a Republican.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Recently Anderson L. Stipe, chairman of the Forsyth county republican executive committee, was sentenced to work on the public road. He made his escape yesterday and is being pursued.

The Loss is Total.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]—A fire destroyed a two-story frame building owned by J. H. Freeman and occupied by Mrs. James Baker as a millinery store. The loss is total, and it is about six thousand dollars.

Delegate to Kansas City.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 6.—P. J. Cronin was elected today to represent the Augusta compositors at the approaching national convention of the International Typographical union in Kansas City in July next.

Turkey's Notice to Prince Ferdinand.

LONDON, March 6.—A Constantinople dispatch says: In accordance with the demands of Russia, the porte has notified Prince Ferdinand that his position in Bulgaria is illegal.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATION.

The House Refuses Money to a Confederate Monument.

JACKSON, Miss., March 6.—[Special.]—The appropriation bill, as agreed on by the conference committee of the two houses, was reported to the senate today, and it promptly rejected the same. The bill as reported by the committee leaves the Chickasaw school fund drawing eight per cent interest, and in a majority of the other appropriations about divides the difference between the bill as it first passed the house and the amended bill as adopted by the senate, except as to the Chickasaw school fund. This fund the conference committee allowed to stand, as it passed the house after the senate by a separate bill, and also in this bill had reduced the interest to six per cent. By it the Agricultural and Mechanical college and Industrial Institute and college only received $22,688.

Another conference committee was appointed.

The senate bill appropriating $10,000 to the Ladies' Monument association to aid in the erection of a monument to the Mississippi confederate soldiers, whenever the funds of that association is sufficient to erect the monument, came up in the house today, and proved to be the most exciting question yet discussed in that body.

The ladies had beautifully decorated the speaker's stand with choice flowers and creeping vines, and displayed conspicuously over the stand a fine pencil drawing of Jefferson Davis and the tattered colors of the Third Mississippi regiment of volunteers. All was artistically arranged and presented a grand picture. To make the scene complete the ladies turned out in force and thronged all the lobbies. A great many patriotic speeches were delivered, and strong appeals made to grant the reasonable aid asked for by the ladies in their noble work, but the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of fifty-nine to forty-two. It passed the senate with only eight dissenting votes.

The ways and means committee of the house reported a bill which passed, increasing the privilege tax paid by railroads twenty-five dollars per mile. The senate indefinitely postponed the house bill giving the supervisors of any county the right to require railroads to fence the road bed through their respective counties. The house passed the senate bill requiring banks to publish statements of their business. A resolution passed looking to obtaining the figure head of the old confederate war ship, "Star of the West," which is now in the hands of a Mississippian.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT.

Chief Arthur Interviewed About the Burlington's Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Burlington strike seems to have settled down to a game of freeze-out. The railroad people are busy and apparently satisfied. They are moving all passenger trains except two through trains, which have been abandoned. Freight is being received for all points on the Burlington lines excepting perishable freight and live stock. Managers of the road assert that they have sixty per cent of the number of engineers and firemen employed before the strike, and are adding to this force constantly. The strikers are equally confident, and they say the Burlington new men are making no headway with engines. Dhief Arthur was interviewed by a reporter today.

"What are your plans?" was asked the chief.

"To sit here and wait until the Burlington is ready to open negotiations."

"Will you seek a conference with Burlington officials?"

"No, sir. I have done all of that kind of business I can. Mr. Sargent and myself did not order the strike. The men asked us if they could leave their engines and we, after looking over the situation and failing to get any sort of satisfaction from the officials, consented to there doing so. This carried with it the support of the whole brotherhood. We cannot order them back. If they come to the conclusion to go back of their own accord they will notify us, and then our mission is ended."

"How long will this trouble last?"

"We are likely to remain in the city for some time to come, and you can draw your own conclusions."

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—There is practically no change in the Burling strike here. Two passenger and two freight trains left for the north yesterday from east St. Louis depot, and trains run to and from St. Peters and Keokuk, on this side of the river. Officials state that the service improves daily.

A NICE LITTLE APOLOGY.

Reply of British Ship Owners to the Charge of Evading Arrest.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—George Face, a Virginia pilot, who was forcibly carried off by the British steamship North Erin, bound from West Point, Va., to Liverpool, early in February, arrived home this morning. Apart from the statement that he was well treated while aboard, the pilot has nothing to say. The North Erin refused to receive, while passing out of Virginia capes, a deputy United States marshal, who had a process of libel issued by the United States district court of eastern Virginia, and forcibly ejected the deputy from the ship. The United States marshal has received a letter from the American consul at Liverpool, enclosing the following letter, dated New Castle-on-Tyne, February 12, 1888, and signed by the owners of the North Erin, Hugh Roberts & Son:

Our attention was drawn by a paragraph in one of the United States newspapers to an alleged attempt on the part of the master of our steamship, North Erin, to avoid the arrest of his ship after she had left West Point for Liverpool. Immediately upon the arrival of the ship at Liverpool we investigated the circumstances, and the master has assured us that he was not aware that the boat from pilot cutter, which came alongside of his ship whilst she was under way contained any officer of the United States courts, or that in proceeding on his voyage with his ship he was evading the service of any process from the courts. He states that if he had been aware that the boat contained an officer to arrest his ship he would have at once submitted to the arrest. We feel deeply that any apparent attempt should have been made by the master of our ship to evade the service of any process, or to treat with apparent slight any order issued by a judge of one of the United States courts. The act was unauthorized by us, and if we had known that any action had been commenced against the ship, we would have instructed our agents to give bail, and obtain the release of the ship. To show that we are most anxious to treat the courts of the United States with the respect to which they are entitled, we are willing to admit that the process of court was served, and to take such steps for defending action as if process had been served in the usual manner, and we shall feel personally greatly obliged if you will forward this letter to the proper authorities in the United States.

JUDGE LYNCH DEFEATED.

The Commission of a Brutal Crime in Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—Independence today was all excitement on account of an outrage committed last night upon Mrs. Mamie Haberlin by David Fisher, a negro. Fisher is one of the worst characters with which the local authorities have ever had to deal. He has narrowly escaped lynching twice within the past eighteen hours. He was found last night by the city officials and put in the calaboose, and no fear was experienced by the officers until an early hour this morning, when Chief of Police Mel Hulse was given a pointer, and quietly removed Fisher to the couty jail. Such a sentiment has been growing here today that Marshall Hugh McCowan thought it best to remove him to Kansas City, and proceeded to take him to the train. Before the depot was reached a mob of 500 men were on their heels. The officers rushed their prisoner into the car and the engineer opened the throttle and left all the crowd save a few who had boarded the train. The danger was expected, and Marshall McGowan had a number of officers with him. Mrs. Haberlin is a dish-washer at the Merchants' hotel, having to support an invalid husband and one child. She was on her way home from work when assaulted by the negro. Judge White, of the criminal court, has ordered that the case be taken up immediately by the grand jury, which is in session at the present time.

Killed by Accident.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Henry Brooks, a colored boy of Lancaster county, was shot on Saturday by Henry Crockett, also colored. The two were hunting, and Crockett's shotgun was accidentally discharged, killing Brooks instantly.

What North Georgia Can Do.

From the Walker county, Ga., Messenger.

J. M. Clarkson's forty seven steers, are as handsome a lot of beef cattle as were ever fattened in north Georgia. It shows what can be done in stock raising. The lot will probably weigh 51,700 pounds gross, an average of 1,100. At 4 cents they will bring $2,068.

EXCITEMENT IN OIL.

A Corner in it Causes it to Jump Up—Tremendous Sales.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Although patroleum dealers have not been established a week on the stock board, they experienced a corner that they will remember for many years. The market at the opening was quiet but confines were scarce for delivery and brokers had some premonition of trouble. The price was gradually bid up, and at two p. m. reached 96 in the New York stock exchange. At that time the corner culminated on a demand by Willard that all certificates sold to him yesterday must be delivered, and this sent the brokers for oil, but it could not be obtained in time and certificates were bought in under the rule. Only 34,000 barrels were involved in the corner, but these could not be secured except at large advance.

The first sales were made at 97; then rapidly advanced to 128, and from there prices jumped to 145. The dealings were marked by the greatest excitement. In the consolidated exchange the excitement was even greater and sales there were made at 131. All shorts tried to cover at about the same time, but toward the close the market obtained a slight relief and prices fell off a shade.

The total sales were 6,501,000 barrels, of which 5,569,000 were transacted in the consolidated, and 935,000 in the New York stock exchanges. After the close of the consolidated exchange, certificates were loaned at $10 per 1,000 barrels, for use until tomorrow, opening 93¼, highest 145 cash; and all regular. Lowest 93⅝; closing 98¼.

Glenny & Violett's Report.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—[Special.]—Liverpool market opened much better than was expected, only 2-64 to 3-64 down in the face of yesterday's very decided decline on this side, and under this influence New York advanced 9 points and our market 6. The improvement, however, hardly lasted over the first call, as the market began to recede almost immediately afterward, and continued easier throughout the greater part of the day, with occasional reactions, until within half an hour of the closing, when prices were rapidly run up from the decline, and closed here about 3 points and in New York 7 to 12 points above yesterday. The general impression seemed to be that the liquidation of the longs had been about concluded, which, we presume, strengthened the market. A reduction of 13,000 bales was made today in the stocks at ports, correcting an error in the count at Brunswick, Ga. The receipts will be large here this week, owing to the heavy shipments this way from Memphis, Houston and other interior points, and the total movement to the ports will be about the same as this week last year. The overland movement for February was 24,000, against 40,000 last year. The March overland movement last year amounted to 101,000 bales.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SKIN SCALP BLOOD.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

SAVED MY MOTHER'S LIFE.

Ever since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do her any good. She had the best medical talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with her leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and moaning. She had no peace. She used all the best-known remedies in the country without effect. I asked her to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES. Got her a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she took it, and has taken in all about six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman today. Her leg is entirely healed, and her health was never better. She can go out every day, something she has not done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES. You have saved my mother's life. I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I have advertised your CUTICURA REMEDIES far and near.

EDWARD LUEDER, 1506 Broadway, N. Y.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT $1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

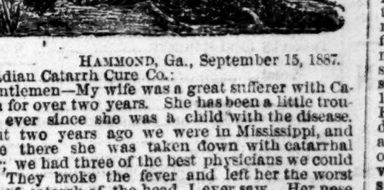
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching sides and back, hip, kidney and uterine pains, rheumatic, sciatic, neural gic, sharp and shooting pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plater. 25 cents. sun wed top curm



HAMMOND, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Catarrh for over two years. She has been a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over $50 the past year for remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered $1,000 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the slightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,

W. J. ALBRITTAN.

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga., on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by express one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cured a case of fifty years standing.

We have hundreds of testimonials like the above. Send for our book of information.

Large size bottles, $1; small, 50c.

If your druggist does not keep it send direct to

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,

14 E. Hunter Street, - - ATLANTA, GA.

If you will call at office we will give you a bottle opedp

OPERA HOUSE!

Friday and Saturday, March 9 and 10. | Saturday Matinee at 2:30 o'clock.

Extraordinary Engagement of the Universal Favorite,

FRANK I. FRAYNE,

Supported by a Company of Recognized Metropolitan Artists, presenting his powerful four-act Melodrama,

MARDO, THE HUNTER.

Introducing his celebrated lion "Ingersoll," the largest in captivity, two bears, two hyenas, his four great acting dogs, "Jack," "Jerry," "Dynamite" and "Son," and his famous horse, "Kentucky Boy."

SATURDAY NIGHT, **SI SLOCUM.**

Prices: 25c, 50c and $1. Reserved seats at Miller's mar 4 7 8 9 10

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene Atlanta, Georgia.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR April, 1888.—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April, 1888, within the legal hour of sale, the following property, towit:

A lot containing 50x200 feet more or less, known as the east half of the west half of lot No. 3 of a ten-acre tract, beginning at a point on the south side of Fair street, 51 feet from King street, and running south 200 feet, more or less, thence east 50 feet; thence north 200 feet to Fair street; thence west 50 feet to the beginning point, being in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot 53 of said county; levied on as the property of J. M. Baker, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of McNaught & Scrutchin vs. J. M. Baker.

Also, at same time and place, the following described real estate, to-wit: One tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, in land lot No. 27, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, where defendant, Benjamin Thurman, now lives, being in his possession, and levied on as his property to satisfy a fi. fa from the justice's court of 530th district in favor of Walton Whann & Co. vs. Benjamin Thurman.

Also, at same time and place, the lot of land described as follows, to-wit: A lot situated in the city of Atlanta, in what is known as "Phillips' block," being the same deeded by M. S. Phillips to Scott Henderson, and by Scott Henderson to W. R. Phillips, being part of land lot No. 47 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, being numbers 19 and 20 in said "Phillips' block," and conveyed by W. R. Phillips to Frank Lovejoy, April 12, 1887, recorded in book "E 3," page 130, in clerk's office, Superior court. Levied on as the property of Frank Lovejoy, to satisfy a fi. fa. from justice's court of 1284th district in favor of J. W. Green vs. Frank Lovejoy.

Also at the same time and place, the interest of Kitty Johnson in the following described property: Being part of city lot No. 131, and of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the north side of Wheat street, 124¼ feet west of the corner of Wheat and Butler streets, and running north 150 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 45 feet, thence east 50, thence to Wheat street 105 feet, thence east along Wheat street 58 feet to beginning point; the same being improved property and being the premises on which Kitty Johnson now resides; levied on as the property of Kitty Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the N. P. and Ex. Off. Justice of the Peace court of the 1284 district G. M., Fulton county, in favor of Thomas F. Corrigan vs. Kitty Johnson. The interest here levied upon being a bond for title interest of the said Kitty Johnson under a bond for titles given her by Mrs. Elizabeth Tanner.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Bellwood, known, according to the map of said town, as parts of town lots numbers 13 and 14, being a part of original land lot number 111 in the 14th district of now said county of Fulton; the parts of said town lots, hereby advertised, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point (10) ten feet north of the southwest corner of town lot number 14, on the east side of Wilson street, running thence north 183½ feet, more or less, to Abbot street; running thence east, on a line with Abbott street 90 feet, more or less, to a ten feet alley, called Tuck's alley; thence south 183½ feet to within 10 feet of the south line of said lot number 14; thence 90 feet, more or less, to Wilson street the beginning point; the 10 feet on the south part of said lot number 14 being an alley, called Thomas's alley. Levied on and to be sold as the property of S. T. McDaniel to satisfy a fi fa issued from the 469th district G. M., in said county of Fulton, in favor of G. A. Cooper vs. said S. T. McDaniel.

Also at the same time and place, sixty acres of land in Collins district, adjoining property of Seagroves, Hartridge and others. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Jane Wood, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Isom, W. A. Tiynor, W. H. Hulsey, et al., use, &c., vs. Lewis Wood, Joseph Wood, John G. Wood, et al.

Also at the same time and place, that tract of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, county of Fulton, being part of land lot No. 76, in block 11, described as follows: Lying on the northwest corner of Crew and Fulton streets, and running north with Crew street 60 feet; thence west with T. A. Frierson's lot 200 feet; thence south 60 feet to Fulton street; thence east with Fulton street 200 feet, to the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of T. A. Frierson, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Empire Loan and Building association vs. T. A. Frierson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot commencing on the north side of West Simpson street, so known, where Chestnut street, so known, intersects therewith, and running thence west along said north side of Simpson street 700 feet, thence north 250 feet, thence east 700 feet, more or less, to said Chestnut street, and thence south along the west side of said Chestnut street 250 feet, more or less, to the starting point; the same being a part of land lot No. 111 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of defendant, M. N. Jett, now in possession, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. L. Calhoun, ordinary, for use J. W. Farr et al. vs. Wm. A. Jett, principal, M. N. and J. B. Jett, security.

Also at the same time and place, all of that track or parcel of land known as No. 135, Markham street, Atlanta, Ga., fronting about 50 feet on said street, and extending back 110 feet, same width as front; bounded east by Derden, west by McKey, north by an alley, and south by Markham street, having thereon a five-roomed house. The same being levied on as the property of the said R. W. Graham and Hattie Graham, defendants in fi fa, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Wyly & Greene vs. R. W. and Hattie Graham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot of personal property, consisting of two bedsteads, one single bedstead, one piano, six chairs, two rockers, two dressers, two washstands, one sofa and one sideboard; levied on as the property of J. W. Little, of said county, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the superior court of said county upon the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Marion Furse, Assignee, vs. J. W. Little.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described parcels of land, to wit: the west half of the land lot No. 8, of the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a corner in the northeast corner of the west half of land lot No. 8, and running south 8 chains and 73 links, thence west to the original line, running north 22 chains and 33 links, thence north 8 chains and 72 links to the northwest corner—the right of way of the Atlanta, Richmond and Air Line railroad way being reserved one hundred feet from the centre of the tract of each side—thence eastwardly 2 chains and 33 links on the north east corner of the beginning point, containing nineteen acres more or less. Also the following property, towit: Lot of land No. 45, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, 50 acres more or less, beginning on the east side of said lot of land, the north line of said 50 acres being the Peachtree road, the south line being the road leading from Peachtree road to Williams Rowel's line—where said road now stands at this date. The said property being in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as the Grady place, and levied on as the property of H. H. Walker, to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb superior court, in favor of A. B. Grady vs H. H. Walker.

Also at the same time and place, a lot in the city of Atlanta, beginning forty feet east of the east corner of Houston and Valentine streets and running east along the south side of Houston street forty-one feet, thence south 104 feet to an alley, thence west along the alley 35 feet, thence north 96 feet, being lot No. 8 in city lot 133, land lot 51, of the 14th district, Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Home Building and Loan association vs. Frank R. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, one McNeal & Urban iron safe, one pair Fairbanks dormant scales and one Mesberry seed drill; said property being in storeroom No. 61 Peachtree street, in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of Joseph H. Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Zeigler Bros. vs. Mark W. Johnson, trustee maker, and Joseph H. Johnson, indorser. L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 25 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis..12 05 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis......2 00 p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis......7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville..6 45 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 55 pm
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......8 50 pm	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 10 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......5 15 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York......10 30 p m
No. 12—From Hawkinsville and Macon	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville...

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*......7 15 a m	To Savannah*......6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..8 15 a m	To Macon*......10 00 p m
" Bar'sville‡..9 50 a m	To Hapeville†......12 01 p m
" Macon*......1 15 p m	To Macon*......2 30 p m
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Barnesville†......3 00 p m
" Sav'h*......5 40 p m	To Barnesville†......5 00 pm
" Macon*......10 35 p m	To Savannah*......7 15 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*......9 50 p m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*......6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 40 p m
" Marietta......8 35 a m	To Rome......3 45 p m
" Rome......11 05 a m	To Marietta......4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*......1 46 p m	To Chattanooga*..5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*......6 48 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..3 50 a m	To Montgomery* 2 00 p m
" West Pt*......9 15 a m	To West Point*..4 45 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*.10 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....6 30 a m	To Augusta*......8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur......9 00 a m
" Decatur....10 15 a m	To Clarkston......12 10 p m
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*......2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington......6 15 p m
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*......9 00 p m
" Decatur......4 55 p m	To Decatur......4 00 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula......8 25 am	*To Charlotte......7 40 am
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	To Lula......4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte......6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	To Birming'm* ...1 25 pm
From Tallapoosa..8 50 a m	To Tallapoosa......5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm..5 45 p m	*To Starkville......11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta......12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston......1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur......12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur......1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston......12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta......2 20 p m

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only
All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time

FINANCIAL.

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Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock.
Atlanta City bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad bonds.
State of Georgia bonds.
Georgia Railroad bonds.
Atlanta Gas Light Company stock.

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Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
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Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

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OF ATLANTA, GA.,
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Bond and Stock Broker,
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2,000 shares Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company stock.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.



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...OR A SAMPLE COPY OF
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...l devoted to autographs.
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...East 17th St., New York City.
...tograph letters in America.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 6, 1888.

New York exchange buying at ⅛ premium and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 20 year	105½	106½	Ga 6s, 1910	110	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	101	101½	Ga. 6s, 1922	111	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	106	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	117	—	C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. 1st	118	—
Savannah 5s	103	105	A. & C. inc	101	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	121	—	W. of A. 1st	102	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	112	—	Ga. Pac. 1st	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	122	Ga. Pac. 2d	47	51
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	107	—	Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	107½	110
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atlanta 5s	102½	104	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
Atlanta 4½s	102	103	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	113	—	Georgia	204	205
Macon 6s	110	114	At. & Char.	80	—
Columbus 5s	98	—	Southwest'n	127	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atlanta Nat'l	200	300	Central	117	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	145	Central deb	100	102
B'k State Ga	140	—	Aug. & Sav	127	129
Gate City Nat	140	—	A. & W. Pt	109½	111
Capital City	100	—	do. deb	102	103
RAILROAD BONDS.			C., C. & A.	25	35
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	109			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The stock market to day presented a marked contrast to yesterday—being not only very much quieter, but firm to strong throughout, and fluctuations were confined to comparatively narrow limits. Western railroad troubles still continued to be a most important factor, and though halting disposition was apparent, the situation was looked upon with much less apprehension and bears being deterred from putting out further short lines there was some covering and more buying for long account. Great interest was in the Reading and the crowd in the stock was the largest on the floor, but it moved with the general list and developed no feature worthy of note beyond its heavy transactions. The Michigan Central was the only stock making any decided movement. Some rumors from the west calculated to advance prices were circulated late, and news from Washington as to the progress on financial measures before congress gave some encouragement to bulls. In the unlisted department there was flurry in oil today, being practically cornered and the price was run up from 90 to 145 with promise that the excitement will be renewed tomorrow. The opening being quiet and steady, but firm tone marked the dealings and prices slowly advanced with but few reactions and without a feature of importance except the gains in Michigan Central, Manhattan and San Francisco preferred. The close was dull but firm at best prices reached. Total sales, 182,000 shares.

The failure of Waldron & Lawrence was announced on the stock exchange this morning.

Exchange dull but steady at 486@488. Money easy at 2½@3, closing offered 2½@3. Subtreasury balances: Coin $129,583,000; currency, $12,212,000. Governments dull and rather heavy; 4s 125¼; 4½s 106¼. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	107½	N. O. Pac. 1st	77½
do. Class B 5s	108	N. Y. Central	106⅞
Ga. 7s mortgage	105⅜	Norfolk & W'n pre	42⅝
N. C. 6s	121	Northern Pacific	20¾
do. 4s	94½	do. preferred	44½
S. C. con. Brown	106	Pacific Mail	33⅞
Tenn. settlement 6s	69	Reading	62⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	6
Virginia consols	45	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	2¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	22⅝
Chicago & N. W.	107½	Rock Island	111½
do. preferred	142½	St. Paul	76⅝
Del. & Lack	127⅝	do. preferred	115¼
Erie	24⅝	Texas Pacific	24
East Tenn., new	9¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½
Lake Shore	90¼	Union Pacific	54½
L. & N.	55¼	N. J. Central	79¾
Memphis & Char	56	Missouri Pacific	84
Mobile & Ohio	9	Western Union	77½
N. & C.	76½	Cotton oil trust cert.	29½

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ||Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 6, 1888.

Net receipts for 3 days 40,185 bales, against 39,366 bales last year; exports 49,652 bales; last year 71,140 bales; stock 798,191 bales; last year 740,329 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
March	10.01@10.05	10.00@10.02
April	10.10@...	10.08@10.09
May	10.17@...	10.18@10.19
June	10.24@...	10.25@10.26
July	10.26@...	10.30@10.31
August	10.31@...	10.34@10.35
September	9.91@...	9.93@ 9.94
October	9.73@...	9.71@ 9.73
November	9.60@...	9.61@ 9.62
December	9.61@ 9.62	9.62@ 9.63
January	9.67@...	9.70@ 9.71

Closed very steady; sales 262,200 bales.

Local—Cotton dull; middling 9¼@9⅜c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	6
Air-line Railroad	5
Georgia Railroad	14
Central Railroad	44
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	—
Georgia Pacific Railroad	3
A. and F	—
Total	72
Receipts previously	102,042
Total	102,114
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	102,195

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	—
Shipped previously	85,705
Taken by local spinners	6,560
Total	92,265
Stock on hand	9,930

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	72
Same time last year	27
Showing an increase of	45
Receipts since September 1	102,114
Same time last year	120,682
Showing a decrease of	18,568

NEW YORK, March 6—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their circular today, say: The opening report from Liverpool this morning was reassuring in its effect on this market, and the liquidation of the large long interest, which was accomplished yesterday, left prices free to react, as was natural after the extreme depression. The market opened at an advance of 7@8 points and a further improvement of 4@5 points followed. After a feverish and fluctuating market, with transactions reaching and exceeding the large total of 262,000 bales, prices steadied up, showing at the close an improvement of some 13@14 points over last night's close, and being about the top for the day. The feeling is a more steadier one, and the buying has appeared to come from strong and conservative sources. Receipts at the southern ports are large, especially at New Orleans, but the overland movement, which it was rumored early in the day would be large, proves to be only 24,000 bales, against 40,000 bales last year, and from these figures believers in short crop theories get their first crumb of comfort. Some doubt is felt as to whether the weak long interest, which precipitated the recent decline, is entirely liquidated, but a majority of opinions are agreed that it is substantially out of the way, and the market is now left free to respond to the natural influences of supply and demand.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—12:15 p. m.—Cotton flat and somewhat irregular; middling uplands 5⅛, middling Orleans 5⅝; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 21,000; American 16,200; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 23-64; March and April delivery 5 23-64, 5 24-64; April and May delivery 5 24-64, 5 26-64; May and June delivery 5 25-64, 5 27-64; June and July delivery 5 27-64, 5 29-64; July and August delivery 5 29-64, 5 30-64; August and September delivery 5 29-64, 5 30-64; September delivery 5 30-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—1:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5½; sales of American 8,200 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 24-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 24-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 25-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 27-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 29-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 30-64, buyers; August and September 5 31-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 21-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 24-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 24-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 25-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 27-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 28-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 30-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 30-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 21-64, buyers; September 5 30-64, buyers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, March 6—Cotton dull; sales 108 bales; middling uplands 10¼; middling Orleans 10⅝; net receipts 1,051; gross 2,425; consolidated net receipts 176,441; exports to Great Britain 496; to continent 4,174; stock 292,290.

GALVESTON, March 6—Cotton dull; middling 9 12-16; net receipts 1,390 bales; gross 1,390; sales none; stock 16,090; exports coastwise 3,680.

NORFOLK, March 6—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 1,395 bales; gross 1,395; stock 39,361; sales 174; exports coastwise 637.

BALTIMORE, March 6—Cotton nominal; middling 10¼; net receipts 133 bales; gross 140; sales —; stock 18,912; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, March 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; net receipts 638 bales; gross 2,684; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 496.

WILMINGTON, March 6—Cotton nominal; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 37 bales; gross 37; sales none; stock 5,652; exports to continent 1,070.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales none; stock 19,470.

SAVANNAH, March 6—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 675 bales; gross 675; sales 50; stock 53,095; exports coastwise 1,679.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—Cotton quiet; middling 9 12-16; net receipts 8,833 bales; gross 9,811; sales 2,500; stock 298,735; exports to continent 1,962.

MOBILE, March 6—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts 182 bales; gross 201; sales none; stock 27,672; exports coastwise 473.

MEMPHIS, March 6—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 1,168 bales; shipments 1,758; sales 650; stock 106,441.

AUGUSTA, March 6—Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 178 bales; shipments —; sales 50.

CHARLESTON, March 6—Cotton at a stand; middling 10⅛; net receipts 880 bales; gross 880; sales none; stock 24,504.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 6—[Special.]—The Chicago markets were less active, except in corn, and even that grain lost part of the buoyancy displayed yesterday. The opening witnessed a steady feeling in wheat, but weaker and lower market for corn and provisions, and fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. Wheat was decidedly a scalper's market. At times trading was quite brisk, but during most of the day the pit was not half full of operators. News from the outside was scarce, and the little that they managed to get did not stimulate trading on either side. Several scalpers made a plunge at the market, and sold 250,000 to 500,000 bushels, but did not materially affect values. May opened at 80¾c, sold at 81c, and down to 80⅛@80⅜c, and after remaining between 80⅜@80⅞c for over an hour, finally closed at 80⅛@80⅛c.

Corn was again the leading speculative article, and the volume of trading reached a good aggregate. No new developments calculated to cause a decided change in the general situation were noted, and the frequent changes that occurred were due directly to the operations of local speculators. Outsiders, however, are taking hold more freely.

May opened weak and ⅛@¼c lower, at 53⅛c, and sold up, under competitive buying, to 54c. On the bulge offerings became free, several large houses being heavy sellers, and filled the crowd up, and a recession to 53⅛c followed. A nervous feeling existed. The shorts did not feel disposed to stand on their trades, and continued buying. A rally to 53⅞c followed, but the last sales were at 53¼@53⅜c.

Oats were active and firm early; one lot of 450,000 bushels for May delivery being included in the sales. The market ranged ¼@⅜c lower early, but afterwards sold back and closed firm, with May 31⅞c.

There was nothing in the provision market to attract special attention. Light weight scalpers were the principal traders. Fluctuations were confined to a small range, and a general feeling of steadiness prevailed. May pork sold at $13.85@$13.97½, and closed at $13.92½. May lard was slow at $7.70@7.75, and closed at $7.70. Short ribs sold at $7.20@7.22½, and closed and $7.20.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
March	76	76	75⅝
May	80¾	81	80⅛
CORN—			
May	53⅛	54	53¼
June	52⅞	53⅝	52¾
OATS—			
May	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
June	31⅞	32¼	32
PORK—			
May	13 85	13 97½	13 97½
June	13 97½	14 05	14 02½
LARD—			
March	7 60	7 62½	7 62½
May	7 70	7 72½	7 70
SHORT RIBS—			
May	7 20	7 22½	7 20
June	7 30	7 32½	7 27½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 6, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 6 — Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; choice family $4.25; family $4.00; extra $3.75. Wheat — No. 2 red $1.00; Georgia red 90c. Bran—Large sacks $1.15; small $1.17. Corn Meal—Plain 72c; bolted 72c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.25. Corn—Choice white 74c; No. 2 white Tennessee 72c; No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats— No. 2 mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, March 6—Flour, southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra $3.40@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, options moderately active and ⅛@¼c lower; spot dull, closing weak; No. 2 red March 90¾@91⅛; May 91⅝@92. Corn, firm but quiet; No. 2 March and April 61@61¼; May 60⅝. Oats ⅛@¼c lower; mixed western 38@40; No. 2 March 38¾@38⅞; May 38@38⅛. Hops steady; state 5@14; California 6@12.

BALTIMORE, March 6—Flour steady and active; Howard street and western superfine $2.37@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.50; city mills superfine $2.37@$2.65; extra $3.00@$3.75; Rio brands $4.75@$5.00. Wheat, southern firm and quiet; western firmer, closing quiet; southern red 90@92; amber 92@95; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 88¼@88⅜. Corn, southern firmer and quiet; white 55@56; yellow 54½@55.

ST. LOUIS, March 6—Flour unchanged. Wheat closed ⅜c higher; No. 2 red fall cash 81⅝@82¼; March 81¼; May 82⅞@82⅞. Corn closed ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed cash 46⅛@47; April 46⅜@47; May 47⅜@48. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed cash 30¼@30⅞; May 29¾@29⅞.

CHICAGO, March 6—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour steady; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 75½@79¼; No. 3 do. 66½@67; No. 2 red 81¾. No. 2 corn 52¼@52⅜. No. 2 oats 29¼@31¼.

CINCINNATI, March 6—Flour steady; family $3.30@$3.50; fancy $3.70@$3.90. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red 86. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 52½@54. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 34@34½.

LOUISVILLE, March 6—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 85; longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 52½; do. white —. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 34; do. white —.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 6—Coffee—Lower and in good demand. We quote: Choice 20c; prime 19c; good 18c; fair 17c; low grade 16c. Sugar — Cut loaf 8c powdered 8c; standard granulated 7⅝c; standard A 7¼c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@80c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood ℔ gross $1.15; ℔ 200 $2.50; ℔ 3.50; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6—Coffee dull, weak and lower; Rio cargoes common to prime 13½@16¾. Sugar unchanged; Louisiana open kettl choice 5; strictly prime 4⅞; fully fair to prime 4 13-16; fully fair 4 9-16@4⅝; fair to good fair 4⅜@4 5-16; good common 4¼@4 7-16; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6⅛; choice white 6⅛; off white 6 1-16@6⅛; choice yellow clarified 5⅞; prime do. 5⅞; off do. 5 13-16; seconds 4⅛@4 9-16. Molasses steady; open kettle fancy 38; choice 33@35; strictly prime 29@30; good prime 25@26; prime 21@23; common 25; fair to good fair 19@20; common to good common 14@17; centrifugals strictly prime 20@22; prime to good prime 18; fair to good fair 16@17; inferior to good common 14@15. Louisiana syrup 20@26. Rice easier; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅛@5⅛.

NEW YORK, March 6—Coffee fair; Rio nominal at 14¾; options, No. 7 Rio March 10.65@10.75; April 10.50@10.60; May 10.30@10.45. Sugar quiet and rather weak; fair to good refining 4 13-16; refined quiet; C 5⅛; extra C 5⅞; white extra C 5⅜@5⅞; yellow 5⅛; off A 5.94@6; mould A 7; standard A 6⅞; confectioners A 6⅞; cut loaf and crushed 7¾; powdered 7; granulated 6¾; cubes 7. Molasses dull; 50-test 20⅞. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@5⅞.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 6—Provisions weak. Pork, new $14.00. Lard 7.30@7.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 7.12½; clear ribs 7.25@7.30; short clear 7.37½@7.45. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.37½; long clear 7.75@7.80; short ribs 7.87½@7.95; short clear 8.00@8.10; hams 10½@12.

LOUISVILLE, March 6—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8.50; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.40; clear sides 8.65; partly cured shoulders 6¾. Mess pork $14.75. Hams, sugar-cured 11¾@12½. Lard, choice leaf 9¼.

NEW YORK, March 6—Pork steady; one year old mess $14.75@$15.25; new $15.00@$15.25. Middles nominal. Lard fairly active; western steam spot 8.02½; March 7.93; May 7.93@7.96; city steam 7.65; refined to continent 7.90.

CHICAGO, March 6—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.75@$13.80. Lard 7.62½. Short ribs loose 7.10@7.12½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.00@6.10; short clear sides boxed 7.55@7.80.

ATLANTA, March 6—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13½c. Lard — Pure leaf, tierces 10c; refined 8c.

CINCINNATI, March 6—Pork quiet at $14.50. Lard steady at 7.55. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 7.45. Bacon quiet; short ribs —; short clear 8⅝.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 6—Turpentine quiet at 36; rosin firm; strained 85; good strained 90; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $2.10; virgin $2.10.

SAVANNAH, March 6—Turpentine quiet at 36½; rosin steady at 97½; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 6— Turpentine quiet at 37½; rosin firm; good strained 85.

NEW YORK, March 6—Rosin firm at $1.17½@$1.22½; turpentine dull at 40¼.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 6 — Apples — $4.75@$5.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$3.75@$4.25. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50. Cocoanuts—6c. Pineapples—$2.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes $7.50 ℔ barrel. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 8½@11c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 6 — Market steady. Horse-shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¾c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 6 — Eggs—12½c. Butter—Gilt edge 20@22½c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 18@20c. Irish Potatoes—$3.00@3.50. Sweet Potatoes—65@70c. Honey — Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$4.00@$4.25. Cabbage—2@3c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 6 —Horses —Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, March 6—Hogs steady; common and light $4.00@$5.30; packing and butchers $5.20@$5.60.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, March 6—Whisky steady at $1.09.
ST. LOUIS, March 6—Whisky steady at $1.09.
CHICAGO, March 6—Whisky $1.14.

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NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received until April 3d, for the building and furnishing of a jail for Jefferson county, according to plans and specifications now on file with the undersigned. The Board of Roads and Revenues reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address
JAMES F. BROWN,
feb 9 1m Louisville, Jefferson County, Ga.

(2071.)

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Postoffice Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1888.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 4 p. m. of April 10th, 1888, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30, 1892. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.
DON. M. DICKINSON,
feb1—6t wed Postmaster General.

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Atlanta & West Point R. R.
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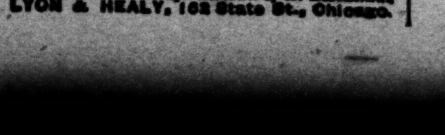
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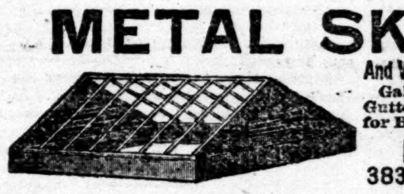
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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which ar run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	10:00 pm	† 5:00 pm	* 5:00 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville							†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 pm	† 7:03 pm	* 4:58 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11;50 pm	† 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	1:15 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm		6:20 am				
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		4:37 am				
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:13 pm		7:25 am				
Arrive Albany	2:55 pm		11:05 pm	4:50 am			
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula			7:25 pm	7:40 am			
Leave Eufaula			10:12 pm	10:47 am			
Leave Albany			4.25 am	3:10 pm			
Leave Columbus			10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:50 am	8:24 pm	† 5:20 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	9:05 pm	† 5:57 am	* 7:45 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm	† 8:15 am	* 9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

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Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior court of said county: J. C. Kimball, W. A. Hemphill, C. W. Hunnicutt, W. B. Lowe, J. A. Fitten, O. C. Fuller, D. M. Bain, H. W. Grady, A. E. Buck, H. I. Kimball, S. H. Phelan, P. H. Snook, Joseph M. Brown, John M. Green, Martin Amerous, and Hoke Smith, of the city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, petition for themselves, their associates and successors to obtain a charter and organize a corporation to be known as the

"ATLANTA AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING CO."

The principal office, place of business and residence of said corporation shall be in the city of Atlanta, but your petitioners desire for said corporation the privilege of transacting business in all parts of the state of Georgia, wherever it may be to the best interests of said corporation so to do; also to establish branch offices and to appoint such agents, attorneys and representatives as may be necessary to carry on the business of said corporation, and to confer authority upon them for that purpose.

The particular business of said corporation shall be that of operating, selling and dealing in refrigerating appliances, apparatus and machinery of all kinds, and of selling and dealing in refrigeration produced thereby.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars; said stock to be divided into shares of five ($5.00) dollars each; and the said corporation shall have the right to issue full paid stock for the purchase of real or personal property or any kind necessary for the business of the corporation.

Petitioners further pray for the right to make such by-laws and rules of government for said corporation as may be necessary and proper, and to enforce the same by such penalties, fines and forfeitures as may be agreed upon by a majority of the stockholders, provided all such rules and by-laws shall be in conformity with the laws of the state; to borrow money on real estate or personal property, and to execute such mortgages or transfers thereof as may be necessary for that purpose: to have and to use a common seal; to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to contract and be contracted with, and to have such other powers, and do such other acts, as are usual and proper to carry out the intent and design of said organization.

Petitioners pray to be incorporated for the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said term.

HOKE & BURTON SMITH,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office February 28, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office, this February 28, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
1aw—4wk feb29 wed

ALL PERSONS intending to travel in EUROPE may obtain valuable information free by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.
feb11—26 eod

SUSIE ONCE MORE.

The Dunning Woman and Her Black Husband Locked Up.

Jackson's Preliminary Hearing in Justice Court—In the Custody of Officers They Walk the Streets.

Susie Dunning and her black husband were the central figures in another small sensation yesterday.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman closely veiled and escorted by some police officers, was the center of a crowd of urchins. The woman was Susie and she was being taken toward the police station.

Some distance behind a handcuffed negro was the center of a somewhat larger crowd. This was Green Jackson, the alleged husband of the white woman, and he was on his way toward the county jail. As he saw the other crowd in front of him, Green begged to be allowed to join the woman. As the officers would not allow this, he tried to break away and run toward Susie, but here, too, he was doomed to disappointment.

Susie and Green were on their way from Justice Manning's court, where Green had been given a hearing upon a charge of receiving stolen property.

The court room was filled. Both Susie and her mother were present. Mrs. Dunning was examined first. During her examination it was shown that Susie's age in the old family Bible had been changed, and this formed part of the defense, it being claimed that the date had been changed by Mrs. Dunning in order to make Susie stay at home as long as possible, and in the meantime Susie's share of the money realized from the sale of her father's estate would remain in the possession of Mrs. Dunning, as administratrix.

When Susie was called, the defense objected that, as she was the legal wife of Green Jackson, she could not be forced to testify against him. But Judge Manning decided that the law of Georgia did not recognize her as his wife, and the examination continued.

Susie says that on the night of the 15th of January she went to see Green Jackson's mother "on business." The next day, in her mother's absence, she stole the $1,400 from her mother's trunk, which money she regarded as her own.

She left home in company with Green Jackson's younger brother, and by him she sent a note back to her mother, stating what she had done. She then went to Springfield, Ohio, where her elder sister, already married to a negro, resided. Green Jackson was already there at her sister's house.

Susie gave Green $120, turned over to him a stock of merchandise worth $300, to which another $100 was subsequently added, and the young couple lived high. Besides the $120, Green was given several smaller gifts, and was told by Susie to help himself to what the store contained.

The policeman finished the story. Green came back to the Dunning plantation, possibly to help his mother or his friends, and was caught. Before being told why he was arrested, he was overheard telling a friend to have a certain trunk removed. The trunk was already at police headquarters, and when searched $105 in money was found. At first Jackson denied that Susie gave it to him, and Susie denied giving it to him, but both afterwards confessed that the money was part of the stolen $1,400.

The defense claimed that the money was not stolen, but was taken under the honest impression that it belonged to Susie Dunning, so Green Jackson could not be convicted of receiving stolen property unless Susie was first convicted of having stolen it.

The prosecution claimed that there was a premeditated plot to take and divide the money, and that when Green Jackson took part of it he knew he was taking stolen property.

Judge Manning decided that Jackson be bound over under a bond of $1,000. Jackson went to jail in default of bond, and Susie was taken back to the stationhouse.

THE WRONG MAN.

A Party of Young Men Take in the Town and Have Trouble.

A sensational case, in which the name of one of Atlanta's most prominent young men became involved, without any fault of his own, will be investigated in police court this morning.

Dr. Sam Green will appear as one of the defendants.

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FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Atlanta Artillery Benefit next Thursday night, in DeGive's Opera House. Mrs. BessieOton, assisted by the best musical talent. Character recitations, music and drilling contests.

GRANITE.

...n Goetz, Jr., Vice-Pres't. J. A. Eberhardt, Sec'y Treas. & Gen. M'gr.

...THERN GRANITE COMPANY,

...RRIES AT LITHONIA, GA.

...ontractors in Granite

...n announcing that we are now prepared to ...es upon the finest quality of Lithonia

...ANITE

... and all purposes, especially in the line of ...URAL, ...MONUMENTAL AND STREET PAVING WORK.

...NS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

...e, ...TLANTA. | BRANCH OFFICE: 19-20 Wiggins Block, CINCINNATI.

...NG BED

The Star Spring Bed, so extensively manufactured and sold throughout the United States, England and Canada, has been awarded twenty-two first premiums from the States, three diplomas from as many Expositions, four from Canada, and a gold medal last year from London, England. Undersigned having lo ated his headquarters at 51½ South Broad street, is now prepared to furnish the above named Spring Beds to any and all who may desire to purchase ...zes and suit all weights. Warrant to please or money refunded. We ...ferior springs in prices, but for elasticity, strength and beauty, we chal...petition. No sagging, no noise and no tearing of bedding. Sales thus ...iness is here to stay.
D. EDGAR,
—D. E. Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

..., President. JACOB HAAS, Cashier

...AL CITY BANK

...GS DEPARTMENT

...ERY DAY UNTIL 2, AND ...days and Mondays Until 7 p. m

...n England, Germany, France and all ...lowest market rates.

...UMBER!

... SASH, BLINDS!

...ROLL WORK, NEWEL BALUSTERS, RAILS, WINDOW ...WARE, ETC. ...ACTURE MY OWN GOODS, AND AM HEADQUARTERS ...ING MATERIAL. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

... W. L. TRAYNHAM, 74 Decatur St., ATLANTA, GA.

...AL SKYLIGHTS



And VENTILATORS, for Mills, Stores and Dwellings.
Galvanized Iron and Copper Cornices and Gutters. Metal Shingles. Sheet Metal Work for Buildings. Send for Illustrated Circular.
E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,
383 Harrison Ave., - Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

...RAILROAD of GEORGIA

...n Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.
...nger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which ...hose marked * are run on Sunday only.

6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	10:00 pm †	5:00 pm *	3:00 pm	†12:01 pm †12:30 pm
8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 am †	7:03 pm *	4:58 pm	
8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm †	7:55 pm *	5:35 pm	
10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	1:15 pm			
2:55 pm		6:20 am				
4:10 pm		4:37 am				
7:13 pm		7:25 am				
2:55 pm		11:05 pm	4:50 am			
2:08 pm	3:08 am					
5:00 pm	6:15 am					

...naston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, ...ntsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from

7:10 am	8:20 pm					
9:40 am	11:15 pm					
		7:25 pm	7:40 am			
		10:12 pm	10:47 am			
		4.25 am	3:10 pm			
		10:30 pm	12:15 pm			
2:00 pm	3:25 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm			
3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:50 am	8:24 pm †	5:20 am *	7:00 am	
4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	9:05 pm †	5:57 am *	7:45 am	
						† 1:10 pm
5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm †	8:15 am *	9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

...ins between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah ...and Columbus via Griffin.
...ing Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
...Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
...cket Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

...G.

... DUSEN

...stumes.

...S BRANCHES ...Y YORK.

...RINS'

...E

...IRE) ...aste and sent to ...OUPS, ...GRAVIES, ...ISH, ...OT & COLD ...EATS, ...AME, ...VELSH- ...RAREBITS, ...&c.

...the genuine.

...NS, N. Y., ...D STATES.

...s given univer...faction in the ...onorrhœa and ...prescribe it and ...n recommend... all sufferers. ...TONER, M.D., ...Decatur, Ill. ...E, $1.00. ...y Druggists.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPErior court of said county: J. C. Kimball, W. A. Hemphill, C. W. Hunnicutt, W. B. Lowe, J. A. Fitten, O. C. Fuller, D. M. Bain, H. W. Grady, A. E. Buck, H. I. Kimball, S. H. Phelan, P. H. Snook, Joseph M. Brown, John M. Green, Martin Amerous, and Hoke Smith, of the city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, petition for themselves, their associates and successors to obtain a charter and organize a corporation to be known as the

"ATLANTA AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING CO."

The principal office, place of business and residence of said corporation shall be in the city of Atlanta, but your petitioners desire for said corporation the privilege of transacting business in all parts of the state of Georgia, wherever it may be to the best interests of said corporation so to do; also to establish branch offices and to appoint such agents, attorneys and representatives as may be necessary to carry on the business of said corporation, and to confer authority upon them for that purpose.

The particular business of said corporation shall be that of operating, selling and dealing in refrigerating appliances, apparatus and machinery of all kinds, and of selling and dealing in refrigeration produced thereby.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars; said stock to be divided into shares of five ($5.00) dollars each; and the said corporation shall have the right to issue full paid stock for the purchase of real or personal property of any kind necessary for the business of the corporation.

Petitioners further pray for the right to make such by-laws and rules of government for said corporation as may be necessary and proper, and to enforce the same by such penalties, fines and forfeitures as may be agreed upon by a majority of the stockholders, provided all such rules and by-laws shall be in conformity with the laws of the state; to borrow money on real estate or personal property, and to execute such mortgages or transfers thereof as may be necessary for that purpose: to have and to use a common seal; to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to contract and be contracted with, and to have such other powers, and do such other acts, as are usual and proper to carry out the intent and design of said organization.

Petitioners pray to be incorporated for the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said term.

HOKE & BURTON SMITH,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office February 28, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office, this February 28, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

1ww—4wk feb29 wed

ALL PERSONS intending to travel in EUROPE may obtain valuable information free by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.
feb11—26 eod

SUSIE ONCE MORE.

The Dunning Woman and Her Black Husband Locked Up.

Jackson's Preliminary Hearing in Justice Court—In the Custody of Officers They Walk the Streets.

Susie Dunning and her black husband were the central figures in another small sensation yesterday.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman closely veiled and escorted by some police officers, was the center of a crowd of urchins. The woman was Susie and she was being taken toward the police station.

Some distance behind a handcuffed negro was the center of a somewhat larger crowd. This was Green Jackson, the alleged husband of the white woman, and he was on his way toward the county jail. As he saw the other crowd in front of him, Green begged to be allowed to join the woman. As the officers would not allow this, he tried to break away and run toward Susie, but here, too, he was doomed to disappointment.

Susie and Green were on their way from Justice Manning's court, where Green had been given a hearing upon a charge of receiving stolen property.

The court room was filled. Both Susie and her mother were present. Mrs. Dunning was examined first. During her examination it was shown that Susie's age in the old family Bible had been changed, and this formed part of the defense, it being claimed that the date had been changed by Mrs. Dunning in order to make Susie stay at home as long as possible, and in the meantime Susie's share of the money realized from the sale of her father's estate would remain in the possession of Mrs. Dunning, as administratrix.

When Susie was called, the defense objected that, as she was the legal wife of Green Jackson, she could not be forced to testify against him. But Judge Manning decided that the law of Georgia did not recognize her as his wife, and the examination continued.

Susie says that on the night of the 15th of January she went to see Green Jackson's mother "on business." The next day, in her mother's absence, she stole the $1,400 from her mother's trunk, which money she regarded as her own.

She left home in company with Green Jackson's younger brother, and by him she sent a note back to her mother, stating what she had done. She then went to Springfield, Ohio, where her elder sister, already married to a negro, resided. Green Jackson was already there at her sister's house.

Susie gave Green $120, turned over to him a stock of merchandise worth $300, to which another $100 was subsequently added, and the young couple lived high. Besides the $120, Green was given several smaller gifts, and was told by Susie to help himself to what the store contained.

The policeman finished the story. Green came back to the Dunning plantation, possibly to help his mother or his friends, and was caught. Before being told why he was arrested, he was overheard telling a friend to have a certain trunk removed. The trunk was already at police headquarters, and when searched $105 in money was found. At first Jackson denied that Susie gave it to him, and Susie denied giving it to him, but both afterwards confessed that the money was part of the stolen $1,400.

The defense claimed that the money was not stolen, but was taken under the honest impression that it belonged to Susie Dunning, so Green Jackson could not be convicted of receiving stolen property unless Susie was first convicted of having stolen it.

The prosecution claimed that there was a premeditated plot to take and divide the money, and that when Green Jackson took part of it he knew he was taking stolen property.

Judge Manning decided that Jackson be bound over under a bond of $1,000. Jackson went to jail in default of bond, and Susie was taken back to the stationhouse.

THE WRONG MAN.

A Party of Young Men Take in the Town and Have Trouble.

A sensational case, in which the name of one of Atlanta's most prominent young men became involved, without any fault of his own, will be investigated in police court this morning.

Dr. Sam Green will appear as one of the defendants.

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COURT AND CAPITOL.

Points of Interest Picked Up in the Departments of State and Government.

THERE WAS NOT much interesting news in the department yesterday.

GOVERNOR GORDON GOT back from New York last night.

THE FOLLOWING NOTARIES public and ex-officio justices of the peace were commissioned yesterday: John H. Pitchford for the 4th district of Hall county; S. H. Gailey 434th district of Hall; J. T. Rogers of the 810th district of Hall; Frank T. Davie 1270th district of Hall; Thomas E. Sandelack 803d district of Hall, and Cyrus N. Henry of the 1419th (new district) of Hall; J. T. Moore of the 616th district of Taliaferro county; Redmond S. Murden of the 607th district of Taliaferro, and James E. Ester of the 731st district of Campbell.

A COMMISSION WAS issued to William J. Harrell, as justice of the peace of the 1254th district of Dodge county.

COLONEL W. H. HARRISON has received several contributions for Mr. D. A. Fish, the Macon county confederate soldier, whose pathetic letter was printed in THE CONSTITUTION. State School Commissioner Hook received a letter from President W. H. Payne, of the Nashville Normal school, accepting the invitation to attend the Peabody institute in this city in July next. Mr. Payne is one of the finest scholars in the country. He will make the opening address, and also deliver several lectures before the institute.

IN THE COMPTROLLER general's office yesterday these items were recorded: General taxes—Dodge county, $1,070.15; Franklin county, $2,287.10 (final settlement); DeKalb county, $636.25; Telfair county, $2.07; insurance fees $96.40; insurance agents' taxes, $40, and fees for the inspection of fertilizers, handed in by Inspector Jones, of LaGrange, $4,391.85.

CALL OF DOCKET

In the United States Circuit Court—Judge Pardee Coming.

The March term of the United States circuit court will begin on Monday, March the 12th inst., at which time the docket will be called, and all cases not already set for trial on the calendar will then be assigned dates for trial, beginning March the 26th.

Judge Pardee is expected on or about the 19th instant.

IN THE UNITED States circuit court yesterday, Judge Newman presiding, a new trial was granted in the case of T. A. Christie vs. the Columbia gold mining company. The plaintiff got a verdict against this company several weeks ago for $1,100.

IN THE UNITED States district court, Judge Newman, presiding, the following criminal cases were disposed of:

Jim Cook, receiving, convicted; one month.

Joseph Davis, working in distillery, convicted; one month.

Stephen King, distilling, convicted; sentence, three months and a half and $100.

Dick Cook, tried for distilling and making, acquitted.

John M. Dean, distilling, plea of guilty; sentence, six months and $100.

William B. Charles pleaded guilty to working in distillery; sentence, one month.

Sidney Heaton pleaded guilty to working in distillery; sentence, two months.

John Brockett pleaded guilty to working; two months.

LaFayette Taylor pleaded guilty to working; sentence suspended on account of prisoner's youth.

John Reese, charged with distilling; case nol prossed because of prisoner's youth and physical condition.

The County Courthouse.

TWO COURTS WERE sitting yesterday in the county courthouse, but very little of any public interest took place in either of them.

IN THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the jury in the case of Wilson vs. the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railroad, which was given to the jury day before yesterday afternoon, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff sued for $11,000 for failure on the part of the defendant to deliver wood.

The case of Carlton vs. the Western and Atlantic railroad for damages was begun and was pending when the court adjourned. The company is represented by Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn, and the plaintiff by Messrs. Alexander and Turnbull.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding, the case of Wilson vs. the city of Atlanta for damages was resumed. This case was begun day before yesterday and will not be finished until about noon tomorrow.

MOTIONS IN CHAMBERS will be heard by Judge Marshall J Clarke next Saturday, and some important matters will be adjudicated.

THE GRAND JURY sat nearly four and a half hours yesterday morning. A large number of criminal cases were inquired into and a big batch of true bills were found. Warrants have been placed in the bailiff's hands, and will be served without delay. None of the sensations which were expected to come to light leaked out. The jury will hold another session today. It is rumored that some interesting bills will be presented today for the jury's consideration, but what these are cannot be told. The new grand jurors seem even more reticent than their predecessors.

SHERIFF PERKERSON, under the direction of the court, yesterday sold the rolling stock of Chambers' stables. The sale was conducted in front of the county courthouse. The crowd of bidders was not large, being mostly livery stable men. Nor was the bidding particularly spirited. The bulk of the property was bought by Cox & Co. The sale footed up a little over $2,000. As a rule the vehicles sold at fair prices.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

And the Indications are that He Used Laudanum to Accomplish It.

John Zambani, an Italian stonecutter, who has been working at the new state capitol, died suddenly yesterday morning at 79 Loyd street, where he had been boarding.

Just before day yesterday morning Zambani left his room and crossing the hall called a gentleman named White, whom he asked to come to him. The gentleman quickly followed the stonecutter into his room and found him in a state of intense excitement, and complaining of being sick.

"Then I'll get a doctor for you," said Mr. White.

"Never mind; a doctor can't do me any good now," remarked the stonecutter, falling back upon his bed.

A messenger was sent for a physician, and Dr. F. H. O'Brien responded, but when he arrived the stonecutter was sinking rapidly. The doctor made every possible effort to revive the dying man but without success. A phial labelled laudanum was found in the room, and this, as much as anything else, induced the coroner's jury to believe that the man had suicided.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable: that men are living today whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

New Dye House,

No. 24 Walton street. French cleaning a specialty.

Remember,

our French cleaning will not get your garments out of shape. SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE,
24 Walton street.

WANTED---500 MEN

To drink GOOD WHISKY at our bar every day. Will treat you right, and you'll call again. B. and B., 46 Marietta street.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

We propose to sell
BABY CARRIAGES!
Cheaper than anybody in Atlanta, if we have to give them away almost. NUNNALLY'S, 36 Whitehall street.
un bev ovs 7p

HERE IS ONE OF THEM.

One of the Funny Letters Which Reach Police Headquarters.

Some of the letters which reach police headquarters are curiosities. Here is an example. It was received yesterday:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2, 1888.—Capt Conley Dear sir there is a burglar wagon from ten o'clock till one o'clock at nights with a black oil- cloth on the top of the wagon and two white peaces on each side of the wagon and they go around every night trying to kill the people and trying to put plasters on there mouths and then kill them and take them and puts them in a box and take them off to the medacal collage. Will you please be so kind as to tend to that and notiefie the officears to be on the wach fer them. Yours truly,
CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta Artillery Benefit next Thursday night, in DeGive's Opera House. Mrs. Bessie Oton, assisted by the best musical talent. Character recitations, music and drilling contests.

$6,250 for Peachtree Lot 75x300 Feet.
on a corner, east front, high, level, shaded, car line in front, this side Mr. Culpepper's. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Pompano and Spanish Mackerel at Donehoo's.

HYGEIA TOBACCO.
—Manufactured by—
Thomas C. Williams & Co.,
Richmond, Va.
Guaranteed to prevent heartburn, nervousness and malaria. For testimonials and prices, address Frank E. Block, and Harralson Bros, & Co., Atlanta, Ga. feb19-d2m-8p

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Very Choice Bartow County Farm
to exchange for Atlanta property. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

W. R. JONES & CO.
PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS
Plain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialt Address, Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street. Jan15—d3m 7p

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SENSATIONAL!

Everybody wants to know when that superb cigar (the "Yellow Label") will be in the market. Wait just a few days, and you will smoke nothing else. 1m

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Atlanta Artillery Benefit next Thursday night, in DeGive's Opera House. Mrs. Bessie Oton, assisted by the best musical talent Character recitations, music and drilling contests.

More Fraud in the South.

The public are cautioned against using cheap and inferior grades of spectacles and eyeglasses which flood the market. One of our leading authorities on the eye, Professor Doudus, Utricht, Germany, says: "It is of the utmost importance that spectacles should be carefully constructed; the surface should be accurately ground and free from all imperfections; each glass should exactly correspond in focal distance. Careful construction is inconsistent with great cheapness, hence very cheap spectacles should be avoided." Hawkes's crystalized lenses combine all qualities which make up a first class spectacle lens, and are exceedingly soft and pleasant to the vision. A. K. Hawkes, inventor and proprietor, 19 Decatur street, under Kimball house. 2t

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THE GENUINE



The Best Nutritive Tonic
—FOR—
Impaired Digestion, Malnutrition, in Convalescence, Pulmonary and Throat Diseases.
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY
For the Weak and Debilitated
INDORSED BY ALL PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD.
This Malt Extract has remarkable nutritive action, both tonic and invigorating. As an aid to digestion it is wonderful in building up lost power.
Prof. PROSP. de PIETRA SANTA, Paris.
JOHANN HOFF,
BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA.
New York, No. 6 Barclay Street.
Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.—I have a suit pending in the Supr. Court of the U. S., against Tarrant & Co., of New York, who are selling another preparation under the same name. The GENUINE has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck, and comes in flat squatty bottles with a German Label thereon. TAKE NO OTHER.
mar7 wed 13t top col n r m

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY SPRING SAMPLES
—FOR—
SUITS TO MEASURE
ARE NOW READY.

Call and examine and leave order.
I am selling Fall Goods at greatly reduced prices.
GEO. MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.
The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best $5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a Specialty. J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

HAVE YOU READ
MISTER POTTER, OF TEXAS?

Well, if you have not, get a copy today. Price only 50 cents; for sale at

THORNTON'S BOOK STORE.

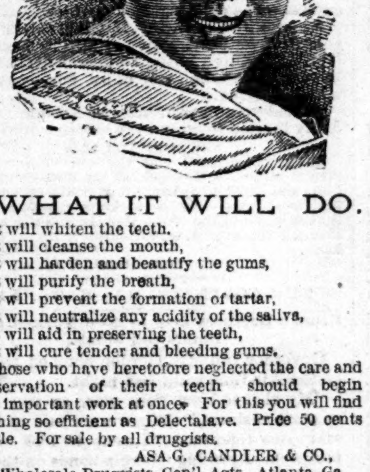
Telephone 236, and we will send you a copy. This book is decidedly the "Hit" of this year. We also have the following books, all of which are new:
"MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK," paper edition, 50 cents.
"MARVIL," the Duchess last, 25 cents.
"A LIFE INTEREST," Mrs. Alexander.
"A STORMY WEDDING," by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Paper 25 cents.
"ONLY A GOVERNESS," is the title of "ROSA N. CARY," just out, in paper 25 cents.
"PARADISE," is a new one just out, by Lloyd S. Bryan. This, like Mr. Potter, is having a large sale, and is very popular.
"FREE JOE" again, and other stories by Uncle Remus; cloth by mail, $1.00, and a number of others which our space will not allow us to mention. We keep up with the new books as fast as out, and shall be glad to fill any order for same at all times.

E. H. & J. R. Thornton, Leading Art Dealers.
Fine Stationery, Steel Engravings, Proof Etchings, Pastels, Potographs, Oil Paintings, etc.
We manufacture all styles of Picture Frames, at the very lowest prices. Our stock of Mouldings, in Bronze, Guilt and Hand-carved is the largest south. Crayon and Canvas Sketches for artist made to order by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ONLY
Send us your orders. We guarantee satisfaction. Prices of artists material given on application. Ladies' fine Stationery and visiting cards, Menu, Cards, etc. Stamping on Silk Plushes, etc., done free. Call and examine designs.
E. H. & J. R. THORNTON,
Telephone 236. 28 Whitehall street.

DR. BROCKETT'S DE-LEC-TA-LAVE

Is the Most Efficient Preparation for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth Ever Introduced to the Public.



WHAT IT WILL DO.
It will whiten the teeth.
It will cleanse the mouth,
It will harden and beautify the gums,
It will purify the breath,
It will prevent the formation of tartar,
It will neutralize any acidity of the saliva,
It will aid in preserving the teeth,
It will cure tender and bleeding gums.
Those who have heretofore neglected the care and preservation of their teeth should begin this important work at once. For this you will find nothing so efficient as Delectalave. Price 50 cents bottle. For sale by all druggists.
ASA G. CANDLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Gen'l Agts., Atlanta, Ga.
feb12—d1y un thornt 7p

ARTISTS' MATERIAL,

A. P. TRIPOD,
Paints, Oils,
—AND—
WINDOW GLASS.
Artists Materials
A SPECIALTY.
Agents for Anti-Kalsomine
The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials, etc.
45 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling 50c. at Druggists.

LADIES
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES!
THEY WILL DYE EVERYTHING. THE ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by M. B. Avary & Co., and all Druggists.

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult
LORD & THOMAS,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m. tf

Our Unqualified Challenge
IS UNACCEPTED!
REMINGTON
STANDARD



TYPEWRITER.

For Speed and Durability—Unrivaled.
For ease of Manipulation and Quality of Work—Unrivaled.
THE RIGHT-HAND OF STENOGRAPHERS.
THE BUSINESS MAN'S FRIEND.
Finest stock of typewriters and typewriter supplies in the South at No. 2½ Marietta street.
W. T. CRENSHAW,
Exclusive Dealer for Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida.

HOYT & THORN
CHEAP CASH GROCERS,
90 WHITEHALL ST. 90
We invite your inspection.
Our Prices—Best Goods.

Cranberries, per quart	$ 12½
13½ lbs. Gran. Sugar	1 00
15 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour	1 60
50 lbs Rose Patent Flour	1 35
45 lbs Hudnut's Grits	1 00
Large Dove Hams, per lb	13
Small Dove Hams, per lb	14½
Dove Breakfast Bacon, per lb	13
2 lb cans Armour's Corned Beef	20
6 cans Columbia River Salmon	1 00
1 doz 2 lb cans Tomatoes	95
13 bars Glory Soap	50
Preserves, pure fruit, per lb	12½
4 lbs. any kind Jelly	25
Vermont Maple Syrup	1 10
Parched Rio Coffee, per lb	22½
Imported Macaroni, per lb	15
Jersey Butter, Dr. Alexander's	40
1 lb Royal or Dr. Price B'k'g P'd'r	45
New Dates, per lb	10
Large Fancy French Prunes	15
3 lbs. new Turkish Prunes	20
Fancy Raisins, L. Layer	15
Shrewsbury Catsup, pt size	30
Lea & Perrins' Sauce	25
Baker's 1 lb cake Chocolate	45
Fancy Lemons, per doz	20
Sapolio	8
Apple Butter, per lb	7

These are only a few of our low prices. We sell lower than any house in the south. Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. Goods all guaranteed or money refunded.

Be wise and do not listen to misrepresentation, but come and see for yourself. We do the largest business in our line in the south. Write for printed catalogue. Hotels supplied and 20 per cent saved.
HOYT & THORN,
7p 90 Whitehall St.

Take the Midland Route
(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
NO CHANGE OF CARS
—BETWEEN—
ATLANTA AND COLUMBUS
—AND ONLY ONE CHANGE TO—
UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFAULA.

TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. and Griffin) 2:30 p. m.,
ARRIVES COLUMBUS 7:15 p. m.
NORTH BOUND TRAIN.
LEAVE COLUMBUS 8:20 a. m.,
ARRIVE ATLANTA 1:15 p. m.
In advance of other trains.
Making connection certain in Union Depot for all points beyond Atlanta.
Trains leave McDonough southbound at 2:30 p. m.
Accommodation train leaves Griffin at 5:00 a. m., arriving Columbus 10:55 a. m.
C. W. CHEARS, Gen l Pass. Agt., M. E. GRAY, Superintendent.

OFFICES FOR RENT.
TRADERS BANK BUILDING.

OFFICES AND BUSINESS ROOMS, SUITABLE for physicians, lawyers, brokers, etc., can now be secured in the Traders Bank building, on Decatur street, opposite Kimball house. These offices will be ready for occupancy May 1st, and are fitted with every modern convenience and appointments—elevator, gas, electric lights, etc. A few offices can be finished at an earlier date if necessary. Desk room can be had in a large room on second floor at a low rental. For terms apply to
E. F. GOULD, Kimball House, or at building.
tf 8p

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dublin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges; also Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.
PETER LYNCH.

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S
Grand Opening
—IN—
Merchant Tailoring Dep'tm't
FEBRUARY 15TH.

We have now in store, all the Novelties and new Spring Styles of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews, Bannockburns, Tricots, Granites, Flannels, to which we invite your inspection. We guarantee a perfect fit.

Our Cutters are
C. G. GROSSE, HARRY McKAY.

REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE. R. H. WILSON. A. L. BECK.
SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.'S
REAL ESTATE COLUMN.
TODAY'S BARGAINS.

One cotton mill house 120x60 feet, consisting of 2,000 spindles, 60 looms and other machinery necessary for operating mill; 23 operatives houses, five of 6 rooms and fifteen 4 rooms, and three single rooms. One storehouse 60x36 feet, with cellar, doing mercantile business of $40,000 per annum. One grist mill, consisting of a house 60x40 feet, three stories high. Two corn racks and one wheat rack. One saw mill. One public gin, one blacksmith shop, one wood shop, one paint shop, 950 acres of land. Also two nicely finished 4-room cottages, for proprietor and superintendent; also barns and stable for stock. The above described property is situated on Mossy creek, in the middle of the cotton belt, 4½ miles from Perry, 3½ miles from Macon and F. A. railroad, and 25 miles from Macon. Cotton can be bought at the factory at ¼ cents less than Macon market. Very few cotton factories have such advantages as this one. It is on a stream that can furnish power to run double the machinery now running. Two competing railroads near.

HOMES IN ATLANTA—FOR SALE BY SAM'L W. GOODE & CO:

$11,000 for a central 10r Peachtree residence 50x200 feet. Side alley.
$10,000 for Peachtree home, lot 97 feet front, 10r dwelling, east front, modern conveniences, large shade, very central, rents for $100 monthly.
$6,250 for a complete Cooper street home on very large lot 115x216 feet, 10r dwelling, well finished, good 3r servant's houses, frame house and stables for cows and horses.
$5,500 for Houston street central 8r 2 story frame dwelling, water, gas, lot 64x210 feet, near First M. E. Church.
$4,500 for new 7r Ivy street cottage with hall, side and front verandas, water, gas, bath room, east front, one block Governor's Mansion
$5,750 for 7 room, 2 story new residence, with water, gas; corner lot, 60x116 feet; E. Baker, two blocks from Peachtree.
$3,000 for Courtland avenue cottage, large lot, 56x190 feet, between Forest avenue and Currier street.
$2,000 for 4 room cottage on W. Peachtree, between Cedar and Pine streets, on lot 40x200 feet.
$5,250 for new 6 room, well finished W. Peachtree home, with necessary outhouses; lot 50x150 feet, pleasant distance from business, 2 blocks from Hill statue.
$3,000 for 2 Calhoun street cottages, in full view of New Capitol street, and sidewalk paved in front, half block from Foster street, between Foster and Jenkins, each lot 50x140 feet.
At the courthouse, next Tuesday, we will sell for Judge B. Bowie, administrator, store house, No. 43 corner Chapel and Tatnall streets, and dwelling No. 51, on Tatnall. This is good property, rents well, and some one will doubtless get a bargain.
$3,500 for new store and new five room cottage on Decatur street opposite Air-Line freight depot, business and home together.
$5,500 for a new two-story ten room residence, with wide halls and verandas, modern conveniences; lot 212x215 feet, paved walks, etc. Terms easy.
$9,000 for a complete East Fair street home, nine rooms, water, gas, stable, servant's room; between Washington street and Capitol avenue; the very best neighbors.
$2,000 for a four room West Peachtree cottage on a lot 40x200 feet, south of Pine street.
$2,100 for a neat, new five room cottage 150 feet from W. Peachtree, on Alexander, corner Scott street.
$6,200 for a W. Peachtree central, vacant lot 40x140 feet to alley in good neighborhood, east front.
$10,000 for 3 new 4-r cottages well built and neatly finished, and 15 very choice vacant lot half block from Marietta street car line and this side the Bridge works; easy terms.
$6,000 for 60 lots within 300 yards of E. T., V. & G. railroad shops; choice to build homes upon at once.
$4,000 for three neat new cottages and best store lot corner Boulevard and Dayton streets.
$2,000 for a neat 6-room East Hunter street cottage home.
$1,000 for a 4-room East Jones street home.
$5,500 for 8-room 2-story central Houston street home complete, with modern conveniences; stable; large lot 60x200 feet; just a block from the First M. E. church.
$10,000 for Whitehall street store property, 33 feet front.
$3,000 for two very central 4-room Calhoun street cottage homes on lots each 50x150 feet: half block from Foster street; extension between it and Jenkins street; will sell separately.
Elegant new nine room dwelling, corner of Pulliam and Clarke streets, No. 80, ample storeroom, bath room, closets and dressing rooms, gas, hot and cold water and speaking tubes, handsome papering, gilt cornice and stained glass windows. New rock wall around front, new fencing, stable, carriage house and coal house. Well of water, walled from bottom to top with good hard brick. Lot, 60 feet front on Pulliam street, by 150 feet on Clarke street.
SAM'L W. GOODE,
No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree.

LUMBER!
LONG LEAF
YELLOW PINE
FLOORING, CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES
LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.
HUDSON & DOBBS,
Cor. Hunter St. & Central RR,
TELEPHONE 1040.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING NOVELTIES

In Richly Mounted Silver Handle

PARASOLS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

JEWELERS.

top 1st col 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT

Indications.

Indications for Georgia: Light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable; colder, followed by warmer, fair weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. } U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 6, 9 P. M. } Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND Direction	WIND Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Mobile	30.04	52	44	W	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.02	48	36	N	6	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.89	56	42	NE	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.42	50	40	N	8	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.14	38	28	NW	6	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.98	56	18	W	Light	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	0.10	75	4	N	12	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	30.12	5	0	NE	6	.00	Cloudy.
Rio Grande	30.18	55	18	Cm	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m	30.02	35	26	NW	12	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m	29.98	44	0	NW	14	.00	Clear.
9 p. m	30.03	36	28	NW	10	.03	Clear.

Maximum thermometer.....45
Minimum Thermometer.....32
Total rainfall.....00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Indicates trace of rainfall.

PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DISeases treated by a painless process. No loss of time from business. No knife, ligature or caustic. A RADICAL CURE guaranteed in every case treated. Reference given. DR. R. G. JACKSON, Office 42½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

un wet\r

UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night.

Telephone 780. 1y FRANK X. BLILEY.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HIGGINS—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Higgins and Mrs. Hambrick, respectfully request them to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. Higgins, at Decatur, Ga. Train leaves Union Passenger Depot at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, March 7th, 1888.

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railroad company is called at my office, corner Hunter and Butler streets, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, March 12th, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m.
81 mch10 J. W. RANKIN, President.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent.

I have for sale an elegant cottage on West Baker street.

A large, comfortable residence on Whitehall street, on corner lot.

Beautiful vacant lots on Smith and McDaniel streets, near Whitehall street car line.

An elegant brick residence on large lot on South Pryor street.

A beautiful cottage, a model of architectural convenience, on a nice lot on Highland avenue, close street cars; water, gas and sidewalk.

Four handsome vacant lots on Decatur street.

A number of well shaded vacant lots, near the new piano factory. Cheap and on long time.

A beautiful 7-acre tract in West End, on Main street, near car line. A beautiful place for a home, or susceptible of subdivision. Also several beautiful building lots in West End, on car line.

I have a large rent list of residences, stores, office rooms, etc.

I give special attention to the rent department, collect rents promptly, look after property in the best style, and respectfully solicit the consignment of renting property.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House,
Wall street.
8p

J. C. HENRIX; J. L. HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

3 CHOICE LOTS ON BOULEVARD $1,000 EACH.

7 large lots, fine grove. West End
The handsomest lot on Peachtree street at a bargain.
11 room central residence, every convenience.
11 lots on Gresham street.
Large lot on Jones street, near in, $750.
2 beautiful lots, West End.
10 room house, large lot, West End.
2 shaded lots on Gartrell street.
2 lots on Garibaldi street, near East Tennessee shops.
We have a number of lots on Capitol avenue, from which you can select one to suit you.
6 room house, large lot, Crew street, $2,700; the best bargain in the market.
5 room house, good lot, Plum street, $1,200.
Large lot on corner Spencer and Doris streets—must be sold—make us an offer.
4 room house on Newton street, $500.
Large lot on Boulevard and Jackson—two fronts.
2 large lots on Johnson avenue.
2 commanding lots on Morris street, between Jackson and Boulevard.
4 large lots on Beuna Vista avenue, near glass works and East Tennessee shops.
8 splendid lots next Mr. Ware's new residence, near East Tennessee shops.
3 shaded lots on Pryor street,
3 shaded lots on Formwalt street.
Choice lots on Luckie near Alexander.
4 lots on Magnolia street at a bargain.
4 choice residence lots on Washington street.
Houses of all classes.
Lots of all sizes.
Lots at all prices.
Call on us and talk over the matter. No trouble to give information.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
31 South Broad Street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON

REAL ESTATE.

Persons wishing to invest in real estate in Atlanta will find it to their interest to call and see our list at our office in James bank.
We have improved and unimproved property in large or small quantities in the most desirable portion of the city, to suit all classes.
We can place any quantity of money for parties wishing to lend, on the best security in the city or county.
We have a splendid residence lot on West Peach tree near the Hilimonnment, which we can sell a bargain.
We have several small residence lots near Peach tree street, at prices which place them in the reach of all.
We have a nine room house on street car line, Jackson street, which we will sell for $4,000 well worth $5,000.
Call and see us, we know we can suit you either should you desire to rent or purchase.
Place all bargains you have for sale, or houses you have for rent in our hands and we feel confident you will be pleased with the results.
THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON,
Office in James bank.

GOSSIP OF THE RAIL.

Kansas City's Proposed Line to the Seaboard.

No Withdrawals From the Tariff Association—The Western and Atlantic Cut—Will Pennies Be Adopted?

Mr. J. W. Ryckman, in a long article entitled "Stories from the South" in a recent issue of the Kansas City Times, has this to say of the Kansas City lines of railway:

"I have the assurance of a leading merchant that Kansas City is now the preferred market, and that the advantage it sustains by reason of its ownership of a through railroad line to Birmingham, practically cuts off St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. Kansas City's future control of much of the traffic of Alabama and Georgia will add enormously to its commerce. The Fort Scott system is still extending. The Tuscaloosa Northern has just been purchased and added to Kansas City's lines. This is more than a mere side venture. The managers are aiming to secure control of lines already built and fill in the gaps so as to give Kansas City a through line shorter than any other to Georgia and Florida seaports. That this intention will be realized is apparent from various conjectures that have come to my ears from gentlemen well posted in railroad development hereabout. As far as my intentions have gone the scheme is about this: The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham will have the Georgia Central in the southeast coast direction to Savannah, Port Royal and Brunswick via the Columbus and Western exsension. The movement toward Tuscaloosa is meant to be carried still further and thus make a freight line from Florida to Kansas City through all the valuable timber, mineral and agricultural districts. The best feature of this great project, so far as Kansas City is concerned, is the valuable new country it will open up. Besides penetrating some of the richest coal regions of Alabama, and traversing the most fertile part of the cotton belt, it will penetrate in Georgia many thousands of acres of virgin forest. There is no north or south line anywhere near that part of the state and this vast territory will prove a prolific feeder of Kansas City's favorite road. This is altogether one of the best defined and most far-reaching propriety ever devised to develop new fields of trade for a western city."

Absurd Charges.

It has been charged in certain quarters of late that when the management of the Western and Atlantic railroad made its sweeping reduction in passenger fares it was influenced by the knowledge that the railroad commission was contemplating a reduction of the passenger rate throughout Georgia to two and a half cents a mile.

Mr. Joseph M. Brown, the genesal passenger and freight agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad was asked about this yesterday. He said:

"The Western and Atlantic railroad had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the reported contemplated action of the railroad commission. Besides, the additional fact that the Western and Atlantic made a reduction in fares much lower than the reduction said to be thought of by the commissioner furnishes a complete answer to these absurd charges, made, as I believe, by an opposition line for effect."

About the Penny.

"The action of the railroad commission in requiring exact fares," said a passenger man yesterday, "will not, it seems to me, result in the adoption of the penny. The roads will fix the fares at the next lowest amount in which five is a factor, and the only result will be a slight loss of revenue to the roads. If they do make exact fares? Why, the only result will be that one or two poor ticket agents will lose their positions through being slow in making change. It will take some time for them to get used to the pennies, and you know passengers always crowd together at the ticket office just before the train starts. If the agent is slow somebody will get left, and there will be a kick. Off will go the poor devil's head. The ticket agents are all against the new law."

Weighing the Mails.

"Do you know why trains on some of the roads have been a few minutes late during the past few days?"

The questioner was a well known railroad man.

"You see," he explained, "some years the government weighs the mails carried over the railroads and some years the weighing is done by the railroads. Just now the roads are doing the weighing, and as they are paid by the weight, it is to their interest to carry as much as they can get. The result is that they wait now to make connections which they would be content to miss at other times."

None Have Withdrawn.

Rumors have been afloat in Atlanta for the past few days to the effect that several railroads had withdrawn from the southern Passenger association. Commissioner Mercer Slaughter, who has just returned to this city from a meeting of the association at Washington city, was asked about these remarks yesterday, and said:

"You can say that there is no truth whatever in these reports. If any member of the Southern Passenger association had withdrawn official announcement of the fact would have been made at the time of withdrawal."

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest Before the International Medical Congress.

At the ninth International Medical congress, Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powdered Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, asipesis, diabetis, dropsy from valvular, heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. In all of these cases no particular diet was prescribed. The doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlsbad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken (as when away from home) the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (genuine imported) will answer. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, whether taken hot or cold, claiming even an advantage when taken cold, as it acts more decidedly purgative, and that he has given cold the preference, only using the water hot when no purgative action is desired. The dose of the water employed was two tumblerfuls before breakfast and one or two during the day. The dose of Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. Whenever a stronger action is desired the Powder Sprudel Salt should be used in conjunction with the water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendleson Co.," sole agent for the United States, on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. One Bottle of the genuine imported Carlsbad Salt Powder will be mailed, postage paid, upon receipt of one Dollar, and Dr. Toboldt's paper mailed free by Eisner & Mendleson Company, 6 Barclay street, New York.

Mch 7,11,14,18,21,25,28–sund'&wed's.

Frank Frayne in Mardo.

Next Friday Atlanta will be treated to a comedy drama of the most interesting order, being at once funny and sensational. The following description of the performance, made by the Ringerstown Herald, will sufficiently prove that the play is what it is represented to be:

The play was well performed and abounded in startling situations and thrilling effects. From witnessing adventures in the wild country of California, the audience was treated to a glimpse of the inside of the sacred precincts of the palace of the czar of Russia; next to the dreary wilds of Siberia, when an opportunity was given to realize the hardships Russian convicts have to undergo. Among the scenic effects may be mentioned the burning of a bridge, the Siberian snowstorm and the burning of the convict hut, each of which was remarkably realistic. Not the least interesting feature of the play was the performance of the dog "Jack" Mardo's faithful friend, and his newly imported magnificent lion, "Ingersoll." In all the efforts which have been made in theatric circles to develop mere effect of scenic translation of thought and feeling in animals, we have never seen equalled the performance of "Ingersoll," who, in the touching finale of the melodrama, roars plaintively his sympathy with the triumph of Mardo and Lenora. Lenora, as presented by Miss DeForrest was the impersonation of woman as she was in Eden, in form and presence God's last, best gift to man; in thought and action, tempted as Eve was, and temporarily by the art of the supreme enchanter; fallen from love when ambition came, but when the glamour of ambition faded love asserted its right to rule, and paid its tribute to Mardo as a man and Lenora as a woman when the final triumph came. The moral: Whatever be the vicissitudes of life, let us all, in the end, be men and women simply.

Ten Thousand Dollars Paid S. W. Graybill

S. W. Graybill, wholesale cigar dealer of this city, at a late drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of $100,000, amounting to $10,000. He received the money on Monday last through the First National bank of Columbia. He had been a resident of this city for a few years only, and came here from Bareville.—Lancaster, Pa., Intelligencer, Jan. 6.

Pond's Extract, the marvellous vegetable Pain Destroyer, has a career of forty years as a standard medium. It has made a great reputation Try it.

A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

The Romantic Story of a Union Just Made Public.

In THE CONSTITUTION of Friday, February 17th, was given the story of a runaway marriage which was said to have taken place on Thursday night, February 9th. A peculiar feature of the affair was that every person who witnessed the ceremony was pledged to secrecy for one year.

It will be remembered that at this time the Atlanta Rifles fair was in session, and the young people in question leaving their parents under the impression that they were going to the fair, quietly boarded an outward bound train for a neighboring town. There they were married. Returning home immediately the young couple separated and went to their respective homes.

And no names were given.

But the young groom himself has told the story, and carried off his bride. The lady's name is Miss Bertha Wachendorf, daughter of the Simpson street florist, and the groom's name is Mr. Charles Ramsey, a young medical student at the Ivy street hospital. Young Ramsey is barely nineteen years of age, and it is said that the young lady is several years younger. This formed the basis for a strong opposition from the parents and relatives on both sides, and this general opposition was the cause of the secrecy and mystery with which the matter was surrounded.

Young Ramsey went back to his hospital study, and the lady to her home. On last Friday, however, the young people concluded that housekeeping was a better programme than that, and they left on the Air-Line for the home of Mr. Ramsey, at Goodwin's station, about twelve miles from Atlanta. Before going the prospective M. D. gave the details of his marriage in Gainesville nearly a month ago.

It is understood that the families of both young people have agreed to forgive, and the groom will return in a few days to complete his three years' hospital course.

THE CONFEDERATE ROSTER.

All the Money Appropriated for Making It Paid Out.

In the year 1885, on the 13th day of October, the legislature made appropriation of $1,000 to be used by the adjutant general in making a correct roster of the confederate soldiers, who served from the state of Georgia. Adjutant General Kell selected for this work Mr. N. C. Munroe, who was given instructions, and went to Washington city in May last. He had an office in the war department, and received a salary of $100 a month, out of which he has been compelled to pay all other expenses. Mr. Munroe has had a difficult task. He was often forced to use magnifying glasses because of the bad ink and paper used by the confederate government. In spite of these disadvantages Mr. Munroe has done some excellent work. Yesterday morning a batch of rosters, the last for the present, was received by Adjutant-General Hill. The rosters which came in yesterday are those of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Georgia volunteer infantry, Colonels C. C. Wilson and W. J. Winn, Ninth battalion, Georgia volunteer infantry, Major James T. Smith, which was consolidated July 20, 1863, with the Third battalion, Georgia volunteer infantry, lieutenant-colonels, A. Littlefield, J. F. Reid, Leroy Makier and J. S. Waters.

The last dollar of the $1,000 appropriated by the legislature has been expended in paying Mr. Munroe's salary. The ink on the confederate records is growing paler every year, and it is becoming quite difficult to decipher them.

About one-third of the roster has thus far been made and Adjutant-General Kell thinks that the next legislature should make an appropriation large enough to defray the entire expenses of completing it.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOYS

To Be Entertained by the Old Volunteer Firemen of Atlanta.

The Volunteer Fireman's association, of Philadelphia, now on their return trip from New Orleans, to Philadelphia, will reach Atlanta by the 1:25 p. m. train on Thursday, the 7th, (tomorrow). After taking dinner, they will make a parade through the principal streets of the city.

As will be seen by the following request, the old volunteer firemen, of Atlanta, propose to entertain the distinguished visitors.

Atlanta Fire company, No. 1, is the only old volunteer company which retains its organization. That the visiting volunteer firemen will be splendidly taken care of by our boys, goes without saying.

All old volunteer firemen of Atlanta are cordially invited to attend the meeting tonight.

THE FORMAL CALL.

By request, a meeting of the old volunteer firemen of Atlanta will be held at the office of the Atlanta Gas Light company, No. 31 South Broad street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception of the Volunteer Firemen's association of Philadelphia, on their return from New Orleans.

J. H. MECASLIN,
Pres. Atlanta Fire Co., No. 1.

THE GOVERNOR HAS RETURNED

From a Business Trip to New York—Georgia Bonds and Stock.

Governor and Mrs. Gordon reached the city on the Air-Line train last night.

"My visit to New York was, as you know, on state business," the governor said to a CONSTITUTION reporter. "I went to look into the prospects of placing Georgia bonds on the market and also to look after some stock which the state owns. I did not go with the intention of taking any definite action about these matters, but only to look over the field, as it were, and my visit was a very satisfactory one."

The governor added that his visit was a quite pleasant one, but that he was always glad to get back to Georgia and Atlanta.

All derangements of the kidneys and liver pains in the back, tired feelings and weakness are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is purely vegetable. It is sold by all druggists.

ILLUSTRATING ATLANTA.

A New York Graphic Artist to Take Sketches of the City.

Mr. Henry Osborne, the well known artist of the New York Graphic, is in the city. Mr. Osborne was for a time a resident of Atlanta, and upon different occasions has aided in the advertisement of the gate city through the medium of the paper he represents.

His visit this year is with a view to arranging for an Atlanta edition of the Graphic—that is, an edition devoted to this city. He proposes, in case he can get a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant it, to write up the city—its condition, advantages and attractions—and to print cuts of the public buildings and places of interest through the city. In addition to this there will be cuts of business houses and residences, this, of course, being regular advertising matter.

The project depends upon obtaining a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant devoting to Atlanta the space contemplated. Mr. Osborne says that so far his success has been gratifying. He will be in the city a few days onger.

BUSINESS MEN.

Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to Dyspepsia, Constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessness, all caused by a disordered Liver or Stomach. Simmons' Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a good digestion and no interference to business while taking it.

"Simmons Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver and such like diseases."—W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co. of Ga.

PILES.

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost anyone who will systematically take Simmons Liver Regulator. It has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to Nature.

ℨ ONLY GENUINE ℨ
Has our Z Stamp in red on Wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ov19—mo we fri top oct r m orfn wky

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM

"WATER CURE."

134 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA

THIS INSTITUTION HAS, DURING ITS THIRteen years of successful operation, restored thousands of people to health, and attained a national reputation. The problem of health, by living healthfully has been solved.

The universality of the results obtained is a marked feature of this Sanitarium. All are benefited—none are injured. All forms of chronic ailment yield to its processes with surprising certainty and rapidity.

THE CRUDE COLD WATER CURE methods do not constitute any part of the treatment.

APPLIANCES INCLUDES BATHS OF VARIED FORMS, MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, HYGIENIC-DIETARY, PNEUMATIC AND VACUUM TREATMENT, ETC.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings, makes this, in every respect a perfect Sanitarium for those in quest of health.

Refers, with permission, to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlet and particulars, address as above or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D
ATLANTA, GA.

J. KENNY. H.-WERNER

KENNY & WERNER

NO. 40 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Telephone No. 160. - - - Goods Delivered.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to
dec30—dtf 8thp un u o rob

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS: The nature of dyspepsia. Its causes. Its prevention. Its cure. Some experience of an equal sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder of dyspepsia. Habitual constipation a result of dyspepsia. Dyspepsia mistaken for consumption. Good living as a means for the cure of dyspepsia. What food may be taken. What food must be avoided. Mailed free on receipt of stamp.

JOHN H. MCALVIN, Lowell, Mass.
14 years City Treasurer and Tax Collector.
Name this paper. mar7-d&wlt

Atlanta Artillery Benefit next Thursday night, in DeGive's Opera House. Mrs. Bessie Oton, assisted by the best musical talent. Character recitations, music and drilling contests.

Pompano and Spanish Mackerel at Donehoo's.

What Colonel W. G. Whidby did Write.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your columns of the 26t ult. we find this item:

"Gents—It is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the beneficial results of the use of Invigorine by my wife. In 1879 my wife was attacked by blood poison. For weeks she was delirious, and for several years she has been in feeble health, not able to walk and almost blind. A number of remedies were tried, but with little effect. After using Invigorine she is fast regaining her wonted strength; can walk a mile and a half to church without fatiguing her, and her eyesight is growing better every day.

The Invigorine has caused every member of my household to rejoice in the benefit conferred on my wife. I have tried it myself in several cases. I can conscientiously say that it has strengthened me more than any other remedy I ever tried.

W. G. WHIDBY, Atlanta, Ga."

Now, the colonel did write this, and it is all true. Mrs. A. H. Hunter, Enfield, N. C., writes: I have never had anything to do me so much good for indigestion as Invigorine, and find it almost immediate relief for all the attendant pains. I never want to be without it.

Hon. William Waring Habersham, M. E., Atlanta, Ga., writes—I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I have derived from the use of your Invigorine. After suffering for several months from general debility, and using other medicines without material benefit, I have used one bottle of Invigorine, which has acted like a charm, and restored me to health.

Your druggist keeps Dr. Woolley's Invigorine, the only Invigorine. Price $1.

Prawn and Shrimp at Emery's Fish Market.

New Store and 5-Room Decatur Street Dwelling,

together with central Decatur street lot, only $3,500
Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Rev. Alonzo Monk, D. D.

This eminent divine and successful revivalist is holding a series of meetings every evening at First Methodist church at 7:30. These meetings are growing wonderfully in interest. Will all the members join us and others interested?

Pompano and Spanish Mackerel at Donehoo's.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Openuntil9 p. m. tf

The Star Spring is Rising!

To men seeking a profitable business: Call early at 49½ South Broad Street. No jolly earthquakes, but acres of diamonds within your grasp. Call early.

Joseph Wineburgh, of Utica, is a merchant of repute whose word is as good as his bond. He has been a severe sufferer from dyspepsia for years past, and to obtain relief used the waters of Carlsbad. He is enthusiastic in his praises to the efficacy of the Carlsbad water, and says the average case of dyspepsia is removed by a treatment of four or five weeks. The most stubborn form is certain to yield by using it during a season. The waters of Carlsbad accelerate the absorption, stimulate the circulation of the blood, produce perspiration, and act as a sedative on the nervous system. The waters of Carlsbad are sold in this country by the Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay st., New York.

$6,000 for 70 Lots Very Near
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops high and suitable for homes. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Advance Styles in Spring Piece Goods!

Our Tailoring Department booming with the

Choicest Fabrics of the Season's Production!

This stock embraces all the leading varieties of Worsteds, Cheviots and Cloths, in the most carefully selected patterns, and well merit your early inspection.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.



BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS
—IN—
COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, ETC. PORTABLE FORGES, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

We are the only house in Atlanta that carry wire rope in stock, for general hoisting purposes, transmission of power and guy ropes.

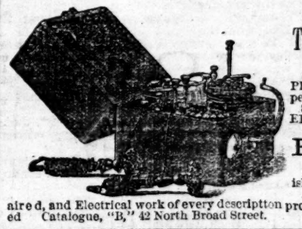
Send for Prices and Discounts.

63 S. BROAD STREET.

8thp un Hirsch

HOLLIS BROS.

—DEALERS IN—



Telegraph & Electrical Apparatus & Supplies,

Sole agents for the J. RANDOLPH HARD PATENT IMPROVED ELECTRO MEDICAL APPARATUS, the most perfect and durable Battery in the market.

Special agents, Georgia, Alabama and Florida for HESS ELECTRIC GUEST CALL and FIRE ALARM for hotels.

ELECTRO-PLATERS.

Chandeliers and Brass Goods of every description, polished and lacquered equal to new.

Medical Batteries and other Electrical Apparatus repaired, and Electrical work of every description promptly attended to, in the city or out. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, "B," 42 North Broad Street. 8p fol B & K

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.



BABY CARRIAGES!

The Best Assortment for the Least Money in the City.

Tile! Tile! Tile!

For Hearths. Facings and Vestibules at Factory Prices. Hard Wood Mantels, Oak, ash, Cherry, Mahogany and Walnut. Marbelized Iron and Slate Mantels. The Peerless Grate, the finest and best Grate in the market. Plain, Enameled, Nickel and Brass Trimmed Grates. The Monitor Wrought Steel Range—No better ever made. Over 300 sold here in city. Satisfaction guaranteed. GAS FIXTURES, Cut Glass and Colored Globes of the latest designs. Send or call for prices and save 10 to 20 per cent.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
mar1—dtf wed sun fri ATLANTA, GA.

LAGER BEER.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, Pres't. JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice Pres
JNO. GOETZ, Jr., Sec'y. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Sup

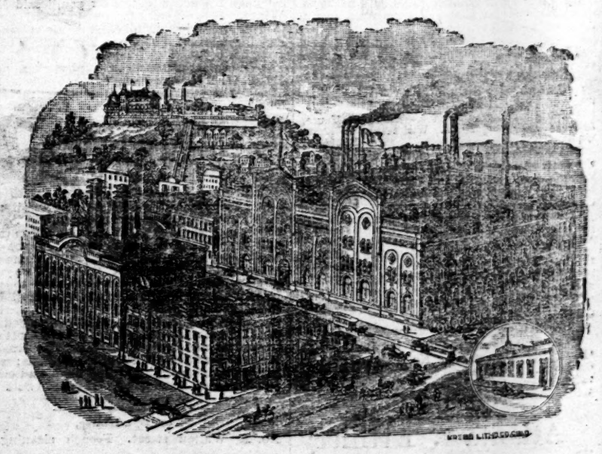
The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CAPACITY 350,000 BARRELS YEARLY.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF—

LAGER BEER.



For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager, does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

ap14—dtm

THE

VOL. XIX.

RANDALL'S BILL.

He Furnishes a Synopsis to The Constitution.

MILLS REFUSES TO HEAR PROTESTS

The Blair Bill—How North Carolina Feels—Flooding Congressmen With Letters For Seeds.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall said today that his tariff bill had been completed, and that he would make it public tomorrow. It is his purpose to present it in the house in the usual manner, and have it referred to the ways and means committee. To do this any day before Monday next will require unanimous consent, but this is usually given for the introduction of bills for reference, and he will probably introduce it tomorrow, as he had not today received it from the printer. It was impossible to obtain a copy, but he gives the most of it as follows. He says:

"It repeals all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, which amounts to $30,000,000; all licensens, except wholesale liquor and brewers, making a reduction of $5,000,000; all taxes on fruit distillations amounting to a reduction of $1,500,000. It reduces the whisky tax to fifty cents per gallon, amounting to $28,000,000 reduction, and puts alcohol for use in the arts on the free list, making an estimated reduction of $5,500,000. Thus the total reduction on internal revenue taxes reaches $70,000,000. It then reduces the tariff $15,000,000. Sugar is not touched, and the wool schedule is arranged in a manner that will prove satisfactory to the wool grower. In my opinion, the bill will prove satisfactory to a great number of democrats."

Mr. Randall, however, did not say he thought he would be able to pass his bill. There is some talk tonight that a compromise may be effected between the Randall and Mills factions, and in this way succeed in passing some kind of a tariff reform measure.

MILLS GETS EXCLUSIVE.

"Premier" Mills has found, to his utter disgust, that he is not the true democratic leader, and that the democrats of the house will not allow themselves to be driven to adopt his free trade views. In fact, since his revenue bill has been made public, there has developed even more dissatisfaction among the democrats than was expressed against his tariff bill. Seeing this decided opposition, the ways and means committee decided this morning, against vigorous opposition, not to grant hearings on the bill, and only to receive written protests and memorials, which will probably go to the waste basket. In other words "Premier" Mills seems determined to try and force his bill through without allowing those most interested a hearing.

The combined tariff and revenue bill will probably be in the committee room until next week, when it will be reported to the house without modification.

In speaking of the revenue bill this morning, Representative Henderson, of North Carolina, stated that great dissatisfaction was expressed against it by the North Carolina people on account of the ways and means committee not having inserted a clause to repeal the tax on fruit brandies. They expected at least this, and are quite indignant at its omission.

"What effect will this have upon the democratic vote of your state?" he was asked.

"Well, I think our state will go democratic any way, as our people hate the republican party even more than the internal revenue laws. However, this will be a hard fought battle if the revenue laws are not considerably modified, but if the house passes a bill to repeal the tax on tobacco and fruit brandies, which I believe they will do, the people will be reconciled for the present, and victory will be made easier."

I have asked each and every member of the Georgia delegation for his opinion on the revenue bill, but Mr. Candler is the only one who will express an opinion for the public. The opinion he has of the bill is that it is all right as far as it goes, but it don't go far enough.

"The modification of the present system is a good move, and a great improvement over the present laws, but not as much as I would like to see. I am in favor of the total repeal of the internal revenue laws."

While writing of the internal revenue laws it will not be amiss to state many letters have been recently received from Georgia by Senator Brown, Mr. Candler and other members of the delegation, which are to the effect that the majority of Georgians favor the total repeal of the internal revenue laws first, and a revision of the tariff afterwards, although the majority of their representatives in congress favor the revision of the tariff first and foremost.

Letters are being sent to postmasters all over the country asking them to forward lists of names to their senators and representatives in congress with a request for seeds and public documents. The lists are unusually long and coming in such a wholesale fashion would, if honored, soon deplete the government document rooms and the entire agricultural department. The requests, too, are all prefaced by the statement that Secretary Judson, of the democratic committee, Washington, D. C., had instructed the postmaster to furnish the aforesaid lists. It is believed that there is no such person as Judson, but that it is a scheme on the part of certain railroads to get a maximum compensation for carrying the mails, and in order to do this an effort is being made to run up the weights of the matter carried to the highest extent possible.

The following is the circular:

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1888.—Dear Sir: As it is important that our friends should have a thorough knowledge of the action of congress on important measures affecting their interests, and secure their share of the valuable public documents and field and garden and flower seeds distributed by congressmen free of any charge, at this season of the year, it is necessary for you to apply to your two United States senators, and members of congress, furnishing the names and addresses of some good citizens receiving mail at your office, who would appreciate these favors freely distributed by the government. In order to secure the documents, seeds, etc., allotted to your section of the country for yourself and friends, you should make application without delay. Very respectfully, H. M. V. JUDSON.

P. S.—Give names, postoffice, county and state in plain writing.

There are some members of congress who are inclined to the belief that it is a scheme gotten up by the republicans to bring worry and hard time to the democrats upon whom demands for seed are made, when they have no seeds to distribute. Within the past ten days there is hardly a southern member who has not received from ten to two hundred letters daily asking for seeds and public documents, when, in fact, almost every member has exhausted the allotment given him. Consequently, there is mourning and gnashing of the teeth.

THE BLAIR BILL

The house committee on education met this morning, and considered the Blair bill in connection with sixteen other similar bills. Nearly every member of the committee is opposed to the Blair bill, and but for the pressure brought to bear upon them for a report, it would be smothered. However, they are now trying to make a selection from the entire number of bills on which they can make a favorable report to the house. If a satisfactory bill is found among the number, they will report it as an amendment to that of the New Hampshire senator.

GEORGIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Georgia is represented in Washington today by the following gentlemen: Harper Hamilton, of Rome; E. A. Nelms, of Atlanta; A. A.